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THE STATE CAPITOL

OF

PENNSYLVANIA

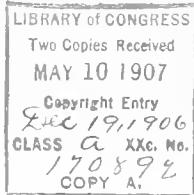


HARRISBURG

Nineteen Hundred and Six

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INTRODUCTION

The publisher desires to make special acknowledgement of the important service rendered by a prominent historian and scholar in the preparation of this work. The historical and descriptive chapters were edited and compiled by *L. S. Shimmell*, *Ph. D.*, District Supervisor of Schools, Harrisburg, Pa., author of "The Pennsylvania Citizen," "A History of Pennsylvania," "Border Warfare in Pennsylvania During the Revolution," and "The Government of the United States," also joint author of "Report on the Public Archives of Pennsylvania."

The research has been very thorough and many important and interesting facts regarding the location of the seat of government and building of the two Capitols have been uncovered. There is also embraced within these pages a full and complete account of the dedication ceremonies, embellished with fine half-tone engravings made especially for this publication. There are also portraits and biographies of leading State officials, members of Congress and the Legislature.

This work has been compiled with great care and the Telegraph Printing Company of Harrisburg has given to the typographical and other features much attention.

THE PUBLISHER.

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PROEM

THERE may be room there for such a holy experiment. For the nations want a precedent. And my God will make it the seed of a nation. That an example may be set up to the nations. That we may do the thing that is truly wise and just."—William Penn, in a Letter to James Harrison, dated August 26, 1681.

What more remains to be accomplished of all our temporal wishes? What more have we to say? What more can be said but go on and prosper, carry the spirit of your improvements through till the sound of the hammer, the whip of the waggoner, the busy hum of man, the voices of innumerable children issuing from their places of instruction, the lofty spires of worship; till richly endowed colleges of education; till all those arts which embellish man shall gladden the banks of the Susquehanna and the Delaware, and exact from admiring strangers that cheerful and grateful tribute, "This is the work of a Pennsylvania Legislature"?—Rev. D. Mason, President of Dickinson College, in an Address made before the Legislature at its First Session in the Old Capitol, January 2, 1822.

And they brought great stones, costly stones and hewed stones, to lay the foundation of the house.—I Kings v, 17.

*Then spake Solomon. * * * I have surely built thee an house to dwell in a settled place for thee to abide in forever.*—I. Kings viii, 12-13.

I stood on one of the bridges that span the Susquehanna at Harrisburg.

Below me the shallow waters of the broad river, overcoming the rocks in their course and speeding on to the sea, even as this great Commonwealth has overcome the barriers interposed by Nature and by men and sped on its upward march of progress and enlightenment.

Above, the Dome of domes—emblem of infinity and eternity—all flecked with flocks of clouds that seemed white sheep slow driven across its fenceless fields of blue by that great gold-haired shepherd of the skies. Declining to his couch, he wrapt the harvest world in one long, luminous embrace and jeweled every ripple in the stream.

Rising from out the green forest athwart his beams, its white dome lifted like a head triumphant, its columned wings outstretched like giant arms in peaceful benediction, a temple faced me.

High-set upon an hill, majestic, stately, it caught the sun's straight smiling and stood apart from all the nearby world. And I thought as I watched the shadows play along

its graceful length how here was reared in deathless form the dream of one long since laid down to take his dreamless sleep.

I saw the good ship "Welcome" brave the terrors of an almost unknown sea, that this one might find a land where there was room for his "holy experiment." I saw him land to lay the foundation stones of liberty and justice, upon which our structure of free and enlightened government has been builded, at least in part.

I saw the Pioneer give way to the Patriot; the Patriot to the People; and, upheld by huge human monoliths of Love, Labor, Law and Learning, I beheld a living structure built with great minds and spirits for stones, and soaring like this achievement ever higher and higher into the rimless realms of righteousness.

For here before me, like the realization of some far vision such as Penn's, uprose a monument to the high and noble ideals whereon were set the pillars of this State and Nation—a temple, indeed, reared to the major forces of head and heart and hand, which have been blent by a genius into this white pile, whose golden apex signals "Upward Still!"—Leigh Mitchell Hodges, in the Philadelphia North American.

In every crisis of our Government the attitude of Pennsylvania has been of crucial importance, as the affectionate name of "Keystone State" signifies. Pennsylvania has always looked before she leaped, and it was well that she should do so. But having finally made up her mind, in each great crisis of our national history, her weight has been cast unhesitatingly upon the right side, and has been found irresistible. This was true alike at the time of the Declaration of Independence, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution and during the terrible years when the issue was the preservation of the Union.

Pennsylvania's soil is historic. It was within Pennsylvania's borders that the contest which was to decide whether the valiant soldiers of France would be able to bar this continent against the domination of the people of the English-speaking colonies. It was on Pennsylvania's soil that the Declaration of Independence was signed and the constitutional convention held. It was in Pennsylvania that Washington wintered at Valley Forge, and by keeping his army together during that winter definitely turned the scales in our favor in the contest for independence. It was again on Pennsylvania's soil, at Gettysburg, that the tide turned in the Civil War. In the composition of her people, moreover, Pennsylvania has epitomized the composition of our Union; for here many old world races have mingled their blood to make that new type, the American. Finally, in all branches of the public service, in peace and in war, the native or adopted citizens of Pennsylvania have attained the highest eminence.—From President Roosevelt's Address at the Dedication of the Capitol, October 4, 1906.

Nor have we forgotten that the thought of William Penn, enunciated more than two centuries ago and rewritten around the dome of this Capitol, has become the fundamental principle of our national Constitution, acknowledged now by all men as axiomatic truth.
—Governor Pennypacker, in his Address accepting the Capitol, October 4, 1906.

PENNSYLVANIA'S EARLY CAPITOLS

WHEN colonial governments were established in America, their first homes were not costly and imposing structures of marble or granite. The Virginia House of Burgesses met in 1619 in a plain church to pass its first measures of government. The compact entered into by the Pilgrims in 1620 was formed on board the Mayflower. Five days after the arrival of Winthrop at Salem, he, with some others, set out through the woods "to look out for a convenient place for the chief town" of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. In the second year he took down the frame of the house which he had erected at Newtown (Cambridge) and set it up at Shawmut (Boston.) The general court met there October 19, 1630, "for the establishinge of the government."

In our own colony the very first act of government was performed in the Dutch court house at New Castle, Delaware, the day following Penn's landing there, October 27, 1682. He took legal possession of the country that had been granted to him and assured the inhabitants of religious and civil liberty. Two days later, he went to Upland, a Dutch town within the borders of Pennsylvania, changed its name to Chester, and called *the first general assembly*, or legislature, to meet there December 6th next. It is a question whether the house in which the first laws for Pennsylvania were passed, is the one still pointed out or an old building torn down in 1860. Whichever it be, there is no probability that it was erected for the special purpose of setting up the machinery of government in it.

Markham, the Deputy Governor, arriving

in Penn's province the year before, had made Upland his seat of government, administering the public affairs of the infant colony in that place. So when the first Assembly met in the little town, its Dutch and English inhabitants were not altogether unaccustomed to having dignitaries of state in their midst. Like themselves, most of the members of the Assembly were tillers of the soil and would not expect royal entertainment; for all the freemen could attend this first Assembly—no election was necessary. The call of Penn was one of "whosoever will may come." Pennsylvania's first laws were made on the principle of a pure democracy. However, the members of the Assembly had no power of initiation and no privilege of debate. The bills were presented to them and approved or rejected by them with a plain "yes" or "no." The session lasted three days. Penn presented the laws agreed upon in England between him and the colonists that had come over in 1681, and ninety other laws. Sixty-one of the latter were embodied in the "great law or body of laws of the province of Pennsylvania." The "Great Law" allowed freedom of worship to all that acknowledged one God, and all officers of the government, as well as the voters, had to believe in Jesus Christ as the son of God and the Savior of the world. Swearing, cursing, lying, scolding, drunkenness, health-drinking and card-playing were all prohibited in the Great Law. The Dutch, Swedes, and foreigners of all descriptions were naturalized at this session.

In February, 1683, Penn ordered an election for members of the Provincial Council, and directed that when the Council should

meet at Philadelphia, the General Assembly, consisting again of all the freemen, should meet there too. At this second session, therefore, the legislative department was bi-cameral. The Provincial Council was to originate bills and submit them to the Assembly for approval or rejection. It may be inferred that the lawmakers now had two rooms at

numbering fifty-four at least had to be provided with a building in which to transact business.

The second session, which met in March, 1683, is known to have been held in a temporary meeting house in Penn's "City of Brotherly Love." But subsequently the "Capitol" was removed to the old Bank



CAPITOL PARK.

least, or one large room. The "Frame of Government," or the Constitution drawn up by Penn in England, which was ratified at this second session of the Assembly, provided for at least three Councilmen from each of the counties in Pennsylvania and Delaware respectively, or eighteen altogether, and six Assemblymen, or thirty-six altogether—a total of fifty-four in both bodies. Accordingly, after the second session and until 1701, when the General Assembly alone was made the lawmaking body, two sets of lawmakers

Meeting House, in Front street above Arch, which was finished the following year. For ten years the great Friends' Meeting House was the scene of annual Assemblies. Then, for a long period, the Legislature was convened in the dwellings of some of the more opulent Philadelphians. After five years of wandering around in this way the supply of opulent Philadelphians was exhausted, and the Assembly had to fall back upon a schoolmaster named Makin. Makin had been

elected clerk of the body, and was paid twenty shillings a session rent for the use of his schoolrooms.

Tempted by the munificence of the offer, Makin made a bargain with the Legislature. Then his pupils began to desert him, and he complained to the Assembly that their sessions were too long. So they increased Makin's compensation for rent to £4 a session. How long the Legislature continued

to make Makin's school the Capitol is not known, but in 1728 the Assembly met in the house of Captain Anthony Morris, on Second street below Walnut. In the meantime, however, several sessions were held in the Slate Roof House, Second street above Walnut, and in the county court house, erected in 1709, in the middle of Market street at Second street, where also the Supreme Court held its sessions.



OLD STATE CAPITOL.

PENNSYLVANIA'S FIRST PERMANENT CAPITOL

WHEN it became apparent, after Pennsylvania's government had been going about on wheels for forty-seven years, that such temporary ar-

rangements were no longer tolerable, the Assembly, May 1, 1729, made an appropriation of 2,000 pounds, inserted as an item in a paper-money bill for the issue of 30,000 pounds, for the building of a "house for the Assembly of this Province to meet

in." This was the first step in the building of the State House of Pennsylvania, which has since become known all over the world as Independence Hall. The treasury of the



MAIN ENTRANCE AND DOME.

rangements were no longer tolerable, the Assembly, May 1, 1729, made an appropriation of 2,000 pounds, inserted as an item in a paper-money bill for the issue of 30,000 pounds, for the building of a "house for the Assembly of this Province to meet

province was evidently at low tide, else it would not have been necessary to resort to a loan in the form of paper money. The first "Capitol Commission" consisted of Speaker Andrew Hamilton, and Thomas Lawrence and Dr. John Kearsley, all members of the



A VIEW THROUGH THE TREES.

Assembly. The lots on Chestnut street between Fifth and Sixth were ordered to be purchased by Andrew Hamilton and William Allen. This they did but neglected to convey their individual titles to the Capitol Commission. So after their death, the Assembly in 1762, passed an act making over the title to the trustees, or successors of the Commission. New trustees were appointed as the old ones died and as soon as the State declared its independence from Great Britain, the property was considered as vested in the Commonwealth. The ground south of the State House was "to be enclosed and remain a public green and walk forever." Hence the State House yard.

But there were more serious difficulties encountered in connection with the first capitol than that of the title to the land. Speaker Hamilton and Dr. Kearsley were both architects, the latter having been the proud designer of Christ Church. Both submitted plans for the State House. Hamilton's were accepted. Then Dr. Kearsley became an obstructor and supported by Lawrence, he

found fault with the plans as adopted, asserted that the building was not standing on the site selected by the Assembly, and brought charges of running the Province "into a much greater charge than necessary." A strike of the carpenters added to the perplexities of Hamilton; but sustained by the Assembly, he pushed the work forward slowly and satisfactorily, without the assistance of his colleagues on the Commission. The Assembly first occupied the State House in 1735—six years after the act authorizing its erection had been passed. The accounts of the commissioners were audited in 1738. It appears from those accounts that the cost of the building up to that time was about \$29,000, or nearly three times as much as the first instalment voted by the State. Nor was it finished.

For nine years after operations had been begun in 1732, the work upon the structure was not completed. In 1741, the room now known as Independence Hall was not yet plastered. Two years later, the other room on the first floor was ordered to be finished,

as well as the court room, and the piazzas connecting with the square two-story offices adjoining. It is supposed that the final touches were put on the State House in 1744, fifteen years after the passage of the act authorizing the building of it. On the sides, at

dered that "a building should be erected on the south side of the State House to contain a stair-case, with suitable place for hanging a bell." The building was a tower, and when the plan was adopted a wooden steeple was added. In 1751, this addition of tower



BRONZE DOORS—MAIN ENTRANCE.

Fifth and Sixth streets respectively, low wooden sheds were put up, in which to entertain the numerous Indian deputations. Such appendages to a State capitol are no longer needed. Father Penn long ago transferred the wardship of the Indians to Uncle Sam.

The steeple on the State House was an after-thought. In 1750, the Assembly or-

and steeple must have been well advanced; for the bell was then ordered. The one used before, had likely been brought over by Penn. It had hung on a small belfry in front of the building in which the Assembly met. Members not present within half an hour after the bell had rung were to pay "a tenpenny bit."

The bell which was ordered in 1751 and

which has come to be known as the Liberty Bell, was originally made in London. It was twice recast here on account of a crack it received when "hung up to try the sound." It was then that the following words were cast round the bell:

"PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT THE LAND, UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF." Leviticus XXV, 10.

It was again cracked in 1835, while being tolled in memory of Chief Justice Marshall and it now hangs over the hallway of the old State House.

Pennsylvania may well be proud of its first Capitol for it is known wherever the lessons

of liberty have been taught. Its walls resound with the echoes of past deliverances on liberty. In 1774 a congress of the colonies was recommended there to inaugurate the Revolution; in 1775 the second Continental Congress met there and remained there except for a brief period, until 1783; in 1776, the Declaration of Independence was passed there; in 1778, the Articles of Confederation were signed there; in 1787 the Constitution was made there; and from 1790 to 1800 in buildings adjoining, the Federal Government had its home there. Uncle Sam can never repay Father Penn for all his hospitality under the roof of the State House.



PUBLIC RECEPTION ROOM—MAIN ENTRANCE.



"Peace." "War."
SCULPTURED GROUP—MAIN ENTRANCE.

THE REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL TO LANCASTER

THE agitation for the removal of the capital from Philadelphia began in 1784. As soon as the independence of the United States had become a settled fact by the treaty of peace in 1783, the people gave their attention to the development of the country. They turned their faces westward. Life on the frontier was safer now that treaties had been made by the United States with the Indians who had sided with England. Land companies were formed to buy and sell the public lands that had come into the undisputed possession of the State by the issues of the war. Roads and canals running out west into these newly-acquired lands were projected. New counties were organized west of the mountains. The population there increased by emigration from the eastern counties and from New England, New York, New Jersey, and Virginia. In other words, the center of population was

moving westward very rapidly after the Revolution. It may be that the unfortunate disturbance of the peace in Philadelphia by the Revolutionary soldiers, in June, 1783, demanding satisfaction from Congress and the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania for unpaid services, had something to do with the agitation in the following year for the removal of the seat of the State government. We know that Congress felt so grossly insulted and was so panic-stricken, that it removed to Princeton, then to Annapolis, and finally to New York.

Be that as it may we know for a fact that the agitation for the removal received its impetus chiefly from the flow of population to the westward. In August, 1783, the Legislature appointed a committee on roads, canals, and internal navigation. It reported that the easiest way to conduct the streams of commerce from the Susquehanna to Philadel-

phia was by navigation of the Schuylkill to Reading and thence to the Susquehanna by durable roads. It was said, too, in the report that the establishment of a town or of towns on the east side of the Susquehanna would "be attended with great advantages to the trade of Philadelphia, as every inhabitant of such town or towns would in some degree be a factor for the Philadelphia market." Upon the recommendation of this committee,

and jail, and a square of four acres of ground to the State for such purposes as the State might determine. The report spoke of the situation as "high, airy, healthy and pleasant; the soil rich, and water wholesome; there is clay for brick, stone for building, and fuel in the greatest abundance," etc. With the acceptance of this proposal the town of Harrisburg had its beginning. A new county was also authorized to be laid out.



"Peace."

"War."

SCULPTURED GROUP—MAIN ENTRANCE.

a commission was appointed to consider the best route, estimate the cost, and receive proposals from persons willing to offer lands for the building of a town on the Susquehanna. On this commission was, with two others, David Rittenhouse, the great astronomer, philosopher and statesman.

These commissioners reported to the Legislature in 1784 that an offer had been made by John Harris, of Harris Ferry, to lay out a town of 200 lots of a quarter acre each; that he would convey a lot for a court house

Its county seat was to be the town of Harris. When in 1785, the county was formed under the name of Dauphin, the seat of justice was fixed at Harris's Ferry; but the name Louisburg was given to it "for the sake of euphony," in honor of the French King Louis XVI, by the Supreme Executive Council of the State. This injustice to Harris was remedied when the town was incorporated as a borough, 1791.

In view of the fact that John Harris had made an offer of land for State purposes, an



ELEVATOR—MAIN ENTRANCE.

attempt was made the same year, to hold the next session of the Legislature in Lancaster, but the motion was defeated. In 1789, the Assembly resolved that Philadelphia was "an unfortunate location" and that the capital should be at Harrisburg, on a plot of ground, the property of the State, etc., being four and a half acres, conveyed by John Harris in 1785, but no bill was passed to that effect. Soon afterwards other interior towns made a bid for it; but Lancaster and Harrisburg were the favorites. In 1795, the House chose Carlisle, but the Senate would not agree. The next year, Lancaster was selected by the House in preference to Carlisle or Reading; but the Senate again dissented. In 1798, Harrisburg and Wright's Ferry were voted for, but without any agreement. The following April, Lancaster was selected to be the capital city after the first Monday of November, 1799.

The resolution which set the ball a rolling in 1799, was introduced by Richard Martin, of Lycoming county, seconded by Jacob Strickler, of Lancaster county. It declared that the increase of the population rendered it necessary that the seat of government should be removed from Philadelphia, and fixed somewhere near the centre of the population of the State, "and more especially as of late a disease called the yellow fever had raged at particular periods, so as to render it dangerous for the members of the Legislature to meet." Strong efforts were made to amend the bill so as to remove the capital to Harrisburg at once and finally, but without avail.

The government was to be removed to Lancaster by the first Tuesday of November, 1799, and was to remain there "until the permanent seat of the government shall be hereafter established." Three thousand dollars

was appropriated for the removal. The Legislature met in the court house of Lancaster county, beginning its first session there December 3, 1799. After one hundred and sixteen years, Philadelphia ceased to be the

capital of Pennsylvania. The following year, 1800, the Federal Capital, too, was removed, and the metropolis of the State was no longer the Mecca for statesmen and politicians as of yore.



GRAND STAIRCASE—MAIN ENTRANCE.

HARRISBURG MADE THE PERMANENT CAPITAL

L ANCASTER was not a satisfactory place for the capital. In the discussion on a bill to remove it to some other town, a Mr. Dorsey said that he didn't

already had buildings large enough to hold the departments of the government. As Philadelphia could not land the prize, he was in favor of any other town except Lancaster.



GRAND STAIRCASE AND ENTRESOL.

believe that Philadelphia could muster enough votes in the Legislature, although he personally favored the metropolis because William Penn's town was the only one that

As an extreme concession he said he would even favor Pittsburg.

The agitation to locate the seat of government permanently in some other place, began

within two years after its removal to Lancaster. The conviction had now become quite general that the Susquehanna Valley was the most desirable place in the State. The question was accordingly tried December 9, 1801, a few days after the meeting of the Legislature. The following extracts from the journal of the House give an account of what occurred then:

"LANCASTER, Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1801.

"A motion was made by Stacy Potts, of Dauphin County, seconded by Mr. Lord Butler, of Luzerne, and read as follows, viz:

"As the happiness and convenience of the citizens of this Commonwealth, and the preservation and security of their prosperity, are the primary and important objects of legislative deliberations, it becomes our duty to consider the propriety of placing the officers attached to the government thereof in such a situation as will permit their procuring for themselves residences with convenient accommodations during the time they may continue in office,

without subjecting them to the caprice of others; and the immense property held under the records of the State, at least in as secure a situation as the less important records of the different counties; therefore

"*Resolved*, That a grand committee be appointed to take these important objects into consideration, and report the most eligible place to fix the permanent seat of government of this State, with such other further observations as the case may require.

"*Ordered* to lie on the table.

"On motion, *Ordered*, That Tuesday next be assigned for the second reading of the said resolution, and that it be the order for that day.

"TUESDAY, Dec. 22, 1801.

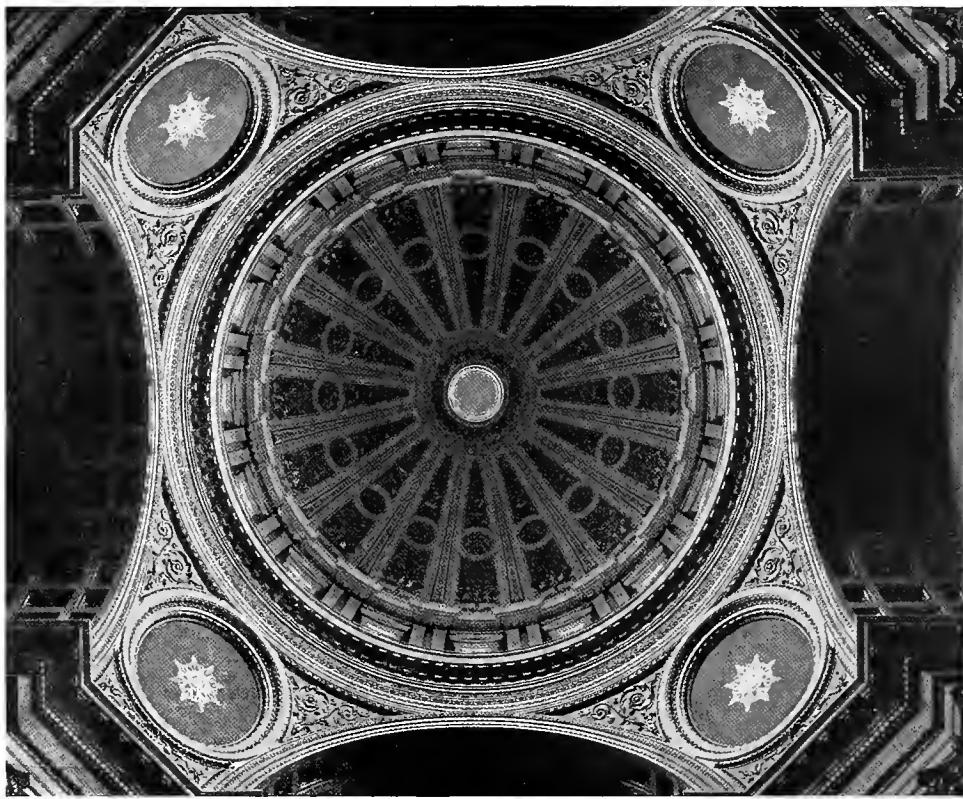
"The motions of Mr. Potts, seconded by Mr. Butler, and read the 9th inst., relative to fixing the permanent seat of government was read the second time.

"And the same being under consideration,

"*Ordered*, That Thursday, January 7, next be assigned for the further consideration thereof, and that it be the order for that day.



MAIN BALCONY OF ROTUNDA.



CEILING OF DOME—ROTUNDA.

"THURSDAY, Jan. 7, 1802.

"Agreeably to the order of the day the House resumed the consideration of the resolution relative to the permanent seat of government, and

"On motion, *Ordered*, That Wednesday, the 13th inst., be assigned for the further consideration thereof, and that it be the order for that day.

"WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1802.

"Agreeably to the order of the day, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Isaac Wayne, of Chester, in the chair, with resolution relative to the permanent seat of government before it.

"And after some time

"The Speaker resumed the chair, and the chairman reported that the committee of the whole had negatived the resolution; and

"On the question, 'Will the House agree to the report?'

"The yeas and nays were called for by Mr. (afterwards Governor) Snyder and Mr. Painter, of Philadelphia, and were as follows, viz:

"*Yea*s—Messrs. W. Anderson, J. Anderson, Barnett, Boileau, Brodhead, Bull, Butler, Cooke, Conrad, Davis, Eichelberger, Engle, Folwell, Goodman, Gordon, Hiester, Holgate, Ingels, Kauffman, Kimmel, McDowell (Chester), McElroy, J. Miller, A. Miller, Mohler, Neuhardt, Odenheimer, Penrose, Preston, Pugh, Rea, Roberts, Slagle, J. Smith, B. H. Smith, Statler, Steele, Thornburg, Trevor, Wayne, Wetherill, Wilson (Northampton and Wayne)—42.

"*Nay*s—Messrs. Alexander, Alter, Beale, Blair, Brady, Bratton, Buchanan, Cunningham, Dale, Ewalt, Fergeson, Follmer, Franklin, Gibbons, Hall, Helman, Kerr (Washington), Kerr (Huntingdon), Laycock, Lyle, McDowell (Washington), Mitchel, McMasters, John Moore, Jesse Moore, Montgomery, Painter, R. Porter, C. Porter, Potts, Rose, Simpson, F. Smith, Snyder, Udree, Urie Wilson (Dauphin), W. Wilson, Witman, Weaver, *Speaker*—41.

"So it was determined in the affirmative."

The House having refused to consider the question of removal by a majority of one

only, its friends were not crushed to earth by any means, as the following letter indicates:

"LANCASTER, Jan'r 19th, 1802.

"FRIEND BOYD: At thy request of the 2d Instant, I presented thy Vouchers.

"You will undoubtedly feel with me, the mortification of finding the turn our expected removal of the Seat of Government has taken. However, al-

tal in aid of the present deranged finances of the Commonwealth, on which a committee has been appointed and from their completion I have great hopes of a favorable report.

"If that measure can be successfully accomplished the greatest obstacle in our way will be removed. However, it has already raised the hornet's nest, and there is as great a buzzing alarm as my resolution occasioned on the 9th of last month. Our Philadelphia gentlemen would insinuate that it



MAIN ENTRANCE—ROTUNDA.

tho' very sensibly chagrined by that measure, yet shall not despair, altho' it may be some time before so great an object can be accomplished. I hope the work is yet upon the wheel, and all things will yet work together for good; and if the fixing our permanent Seat of Government seems at present out of sight, there is a preliminary motion on the way, which, if carried, I shall think a good point gained toward forwarding the grand object. For yesterday a motion was made, to appoint a committee to enquire and report the propriety of converting all the property of this State, consisting of houses and lots in the city of Philadelphia, into an active capi-

would be as great sacrilege to sell the old State-House and its appurtenances in Philadelphia as the aristocrats would persuade us at the city of Washington, it will be to repeal the judiciary system created by the last Congress in the last night of their existence.

"But however terrible the iniquitous act may be estimated by those scrupulous gentlemen at both places, I hope and firmly believe both will be accomplished. And while this is maturing in our House, I hope they will not continue quite indolent in the Senate, and perhaps by the time they are ready to produce anything to our House we may

not have so many of our members looking back towards the old State-House in Philadelphia. Then we may hope for two votes at least for every one of those which we had counted on that deserted us in the late discussion.

"However, as I have written last evening to William Maclay and Thomas Elder a pretty circumstantial account of the manner we were outgeneraled by the finesse of the sophistical gentlemen of our eastern counties, the subject seems to be so

wealth certain lands in the borough for the permanent seat of government. Their offer was laid on the table. The friends of removal then tried a new scheme. They proposed to erect a structure for "the safe preservation of State papers." This brought the question of removal before the Legislature in disguise. Those opposed to removal saw the trap set for them and succeeded in



"Spring."

"Summer."

SOUTH CORRIDOR.

much exhausted that without going again over the same ground I must wait for further occurrences, when I may be able to give you some further account which may be interesting enough to be worth communicating. From thy friend,

"STACY POTTS.

"To ADAM BOYD."

Lancaster was evidently determined to take advantage of the foregoing vote not to consider the removal of the capital. A month afterwards, some of her enterprising citizens offered to convey to the Common-

avoiding being caught in it. The debate on this new proposition extended from the opening of the session in December, 1802, to the close of January, 1803, when it was decided to postpone the matter.

Harrisburg and Dauphin county in general were now so deeply interested in getting the prize, that in the Legislature which met in December, 1803, Harrisburg was allowed to send to the Legislature two of the three members from the county, Messrs. Maclay and Bucher. But these men could not accomplish

the thing so much desired by their constituents. The matter of removal fell asleep and for a number of years Lancaster remained in undisputed possession of the capital. It was the people of Northumberland that sprung the question anew early in January, 1809. They sent a petition to the Senate, stating what a fine place their town would be for the State capital, and asking for its removal

prepare and report a bill to fix the permanent seat of government at , in the county of , and provide for erecting thereat suitable buildings for the accommodation of the Legislature, and the several offices attached thereto, before the first Tuesday in December, 18..."

The committee reported by filling the blanks in the resolution with "Northumberland, in the county of Northumberland."



"Autumn."

"Winter."

NORTH CORRIDOR.

thither. The following preamble and resolution was immediately presented to the Senate and referred to a special committee:

"WHEREAS, The books, records, and documents belonging to the different departments of the government of this Commonwealth, particularly those of the land office, are in want of suitable buildings for their safe keeping, greatly exposed to dangerous accidents by fire and otherwise, for a remedy whereof,—

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to

The Senate struck out these words and left the question *statu quo ante*. However, the agitation would not down, as may be seen from the following extracts from the journal of the Senate:

On February 17, 1809, in the committee of the whole, in the Senate, Mr. Sommer moved to fill the blank with the words "city of Philadelphia."

Mr. Sommer was as far removed from being influenced by any local interest as any member of the Senate. He wished to fix the seat of government



SOUTH CORRIDOR.

permanently where it would most conduce to the interests of the people, and he believed Philadelphia to be that place. Wherever the seat of government is, to that place trade will in some measure be directed; and it is the interest of the State to secure the trade of her metropolis.

Mr. Dorsey said that there were already buildings in Philadelphia sufficient for all the offices of government and for the Legislature. This was not the case elsewhere. If they removed to any other place, much expense would be incurred in erecting these buildings. He had many other reasons for voting for Philadelphia; but, under the belief that the seat of government would not be fixed there, he would not take up the time of the Senate in mentioning them. Any other place than Lancaster, however, would be cordially voted for by him. He would even vote for Pittsburgh.

The motion to fill the blank with the word "Philadelphia" was lost—only eight yeas voting in favor of the same.

Mr. Laird moved to fill the blank with the words "town of Northumberland, in the county of Northumberland."

Mr. Burrows said: "This question was the first

of importance to Pennsylvania; it was important to the State to concentrate her whole interest in fixing the permanent seat of government. And how is this to be done but by fixing upon as central a place as can be found." He confessed that, for this purpose, Harrisburg was next to Northumberland; but then Harrisburg was but twenty miles from the southern boundary of the State, and Northumberland was eighty. And (said Mr. Burrows) are we to fix it at Harrisburg, and make the people come over the mountains with knapsacks on their backs, only that the rich at this end of the State may have an opportunity of riding to the seat of government in their coaches?

Mr. Irish observed that he had lately examined all the situations from the mountains above Harrisburg down to Columbia, and he thought the most suitable place was near Middletown. That place, he said, was best to divert the trade to Philadelphia; a canal was contemplated which would afford water carriage for produce to the city of Philadelphia from Middletown. The situation at Harrisburg was very pleasant and handsome, but it was not so eligible for the purpose of intercepting the trade and preventing its going to Baltimore. He thought a committee

should be appointed to examine the situations on the Susquehanna, and make a report to the next Legislature.

The question was then taken on filling the blank with the words "the town of Northumberland, in the county of Northumberland," and lost—seven only rising in favor of it.

Mr. Lane then moved to fill the blanks with the words "borough of Harrisburg, in the county of Dauphin;" which was agreed to—14 to 10.

The resolution attached to the report was adopted; when the committee rose and the Speaker took the chair.

The Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. Weaver moved to postpone the report for the purpose of introducing a substitute, which contemplated the purchase by the State of one hundred and fifty acres of land, the property of Abraham Huey, a short distance above Harrisburg.

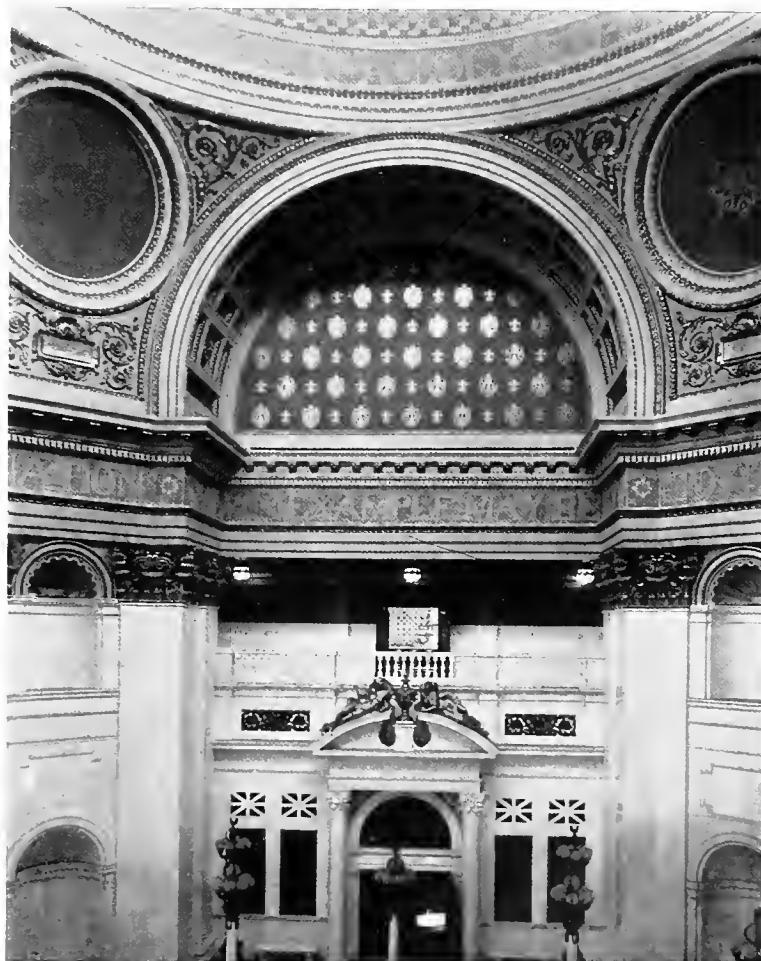
This (with the motion to postpone) was opposed by Burrows and Dorsey, on the ground that this land was to be purchased for the purpose of speculation, and that it was disgraceful for the Legislature to enter into it. Neither, they said, did this tract of land adjoin Harrisburg.

The report was postponed and the substitute introduced.

Mr. Sommer moved to strike out that part of the substitute which authorized the purchase by the State of one hundred and fifty acres of land from Abraham Huey. Carried—yeas 13, nays 9.

The part appropriating money for the erection of public buildings, &c., was also stricken out.

Mr. Roberts moved that the blanks in the resolution attached to the substituted report be filled up with the words "first of November," which was agreed to; and the substitute as amended was carried.



ENTRANCE TO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—ROTUNDA.

A bill to locate the capital at Harrisburg was offered in the Senate soon after, but final action on it postponed. The House took no action on the question that session. On February 21, 1810, a bill with Harrisburg as the capital was signed by Governor Simon Snyder. But before this was accomplished,

cess to Philadelphia and central location with respect to the State at large, likewise won votes for Harrisburg. And now John Harris's prophecy, made fifty years before, was fulfilled, namely, "The seat of government of Pennsylvania will some day be located



ENTRESOL DOOR—ROTUNDA.

Lancaster, Northumberland, Bellefonte, Columbia, Carlisle, Reading and Sunbury were voted on. Harrisburg was selected because the Susquehanna was a great waterway for the produce of the State to be transported to market. It was held that the commercial advantages of the town would induce merchants and manufacturers to locate there. Easy ac-

here, and there's the spot where the public buildings will be erected," pointing to what is now Capitol Hill. Furthermore, it used to be said that Penn himself intended to locate the capital of his province on the Sasquehanna.

The following is a synopsis of the bill locating the capital at Harrisburg:

An act establishing the seat of government of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg, in the county of Dauphin.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That within the month of October, 1812, all the offices attached to the seat of government of this State shall be removed to the borough of Harrisburg, in the county of Dauphin, by their respective holders, and, shall after that period cease to be exercised elsewhere; at which said borough of Harrisburg the session of Legislature thereafter, as well as all future sessions, shall be held; and the said borough of Harrisburg is hereby fixed and declared to be the seat of government of the Commonwealth.

apartments for convenient accommodations for the Legislature, and also for the receiving, opening and depositing of the said books, records, papers and other documents, and conducting and transacting the business of the offices aforesaid, respectively; and in case the resignation of any of the aforesaid officers, or of their or any of their neglect and refusal or incapacity to attend to the business of the aforesaid, then it shall be and may be lawful for the said commissioners, or a majority of them, to proceed therein as if the said officers were attending.

SECTION 4. That the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized and required, on behalf and in



SCULPTURED ORNAMENT OVER ENTRESOL DOOR—ROTUNDA.

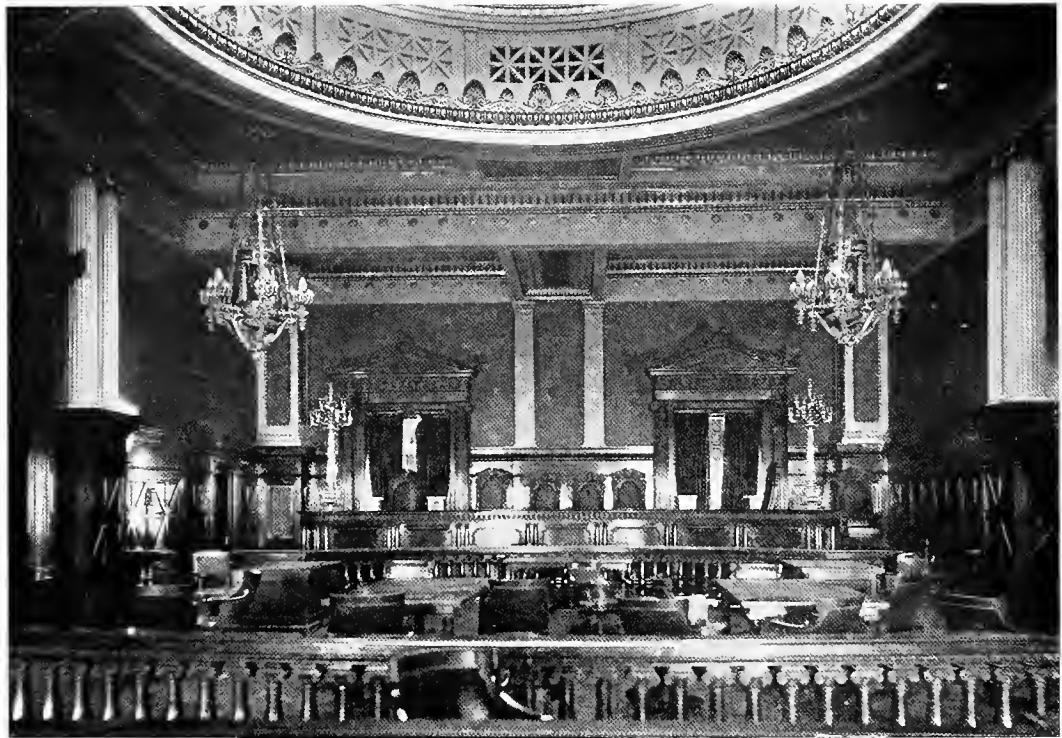
SECTION 2. (Directs the Secretary of the Commonwealth, State Treasurer, Auditor General, Secretary of the Land Office, and Surveyor General, the clerks of both Houses of the Legislature, and all officers whose official duties are attached to the seat of government, to remove, or cause to be removed, all books, records, papers, &c., to the said offices respectively, or to the State generally to the borough of Harrisburg, in the manner provided in this act.)

SECTION 3. That Robert Harris, George Hoyer, and George Sigler shall be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners, who, together with the respective officers aforesaid, shall superintend and direct the removal of the books, records, papers and other articles aforesaid, and shall provide at the borough of Harrisburg good and suitable rooms and

the name of this Commonwealth, to accept of the offer of ten acres of land in or adjoining the said borough of Harrisburg, at \$100 per acre, made by William Maclay, adjoining to the four acre lot formerly appropriated by John Harris, for the use of the State; and to pay for the same and receive sufficient conveyances and assurances in fees simple therefor, to be recorded in the office for recording of deeds in the county of Dauphin aforesaid.

SECTION 5. (Appropriates three thousand dollars (\$3,000) for the purpose of making the aforesaid purchase and discharging the expense of removal, to be paid in advance—\$2,000 to the said commissioners, and \$1,000 for the said purchase.)

SECTION 6. (Appropriates the further sum of \$30,000 for the purpose of erecting the offices at the



SUPREME COURT CHAMBER.

seat of government, to wit: one for the Secretary of the Commonwealth, one for the Secretary of the Land Office, one for the Surveyor General, one for the Auditor General, one for the Treasurer, and one for any purpose to which it may hereafter be applied, each of which shall be fireproof, for the safe-keeping of all the records and papers belonging to the said offices.)

SECTION 7. That the Governor is hereby authorized and required immediately after the passage of this act, to appoint, and by supplying vacancies happening from refusals to act or cause, to keep in appointment as long as may be necessary, three commissioners, whose duty it shall be, immediately after their appointment, to fix upon a site in or on the four acre lot described in the fourth section of this act, or on the ten acre lot purchased from William Maclay, and procure one or more plan or plans on which the said offices are to be built, and after a place shall be agreed upon, according to the provisions, which hereinafter follow, it shall be their duty to contract for, direct and superintend the building and completing of the said offices. And it shall also be the duty of the said commissioners, as soon as they shall have ascertained the site for the said offices and procured one or more plans, to lay the said plan or plans before the Governor, Secretary of the Land

Office, Surveyor General, Auditor General, and the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, who, together with the three commissioners aforesaid, shall each have one vote in order to decide on a plan for the offices of the aforesaid; and such plan as shall a majority for the votes of aforesaid, shall, by the commissioners aforesaid, be carried into execution.

SECTION 8. (Directs that as soon as the plan shall be decided on, the commissioners shall give notice in two newspapers of Philadelphia, Lancaster, York, Carlisle, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, and Reading, for four weeks successfully, that proposals will be received by them until a certain day, by them to be fixed, from any person or persons who shall be willing to undertake the building of the offices aforesaid: *Provided*, That every contract shall be made in writing, and that the parties contracting with the said commissioners give bonds with sufficient surety for the performance of their contracts.)

SECTION 9. (Provides that the money appropriated for this purpose shall be paid by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, on the order of any two of the said commissioners, who are required to keep strict accounts of their transactions, and to transmit an abstract thereof to the Governor once in every three months after their appointment.)

SECTION 10. (Provides that the aforesaid com-

missioners, before entering upon their duties of their appointment, shall subscribe to an oath or affirmation that they will faithfully perform the duties enjoined upon them by this act; and that each of the said commissioners shall receive for every day's attendance upon the duties herein enjoined upon them, the sum of two dollars and fifty cents, and that any two of them may do and perform any act or duty herein enjoined on the said commissioners.)

Now that we have followed the capital of Pennsylvania from its first home in Chester to its final one at Harrisburg, it may be of interest to know that before Washington was selected for the capital of the United States, Harrisburg had some chance of becoming the home of Uncle Sam. It was likewise shortly after the close of the Revolutionary war (see p. 14) that thoughtful statesmen began to feel the danger and impracticability of "a government on wheels." So after the Federal Constitution had gone into effect, Congress took the matter of a permanent seat of government into consideration at its very first session, held in New York, 1789. It passed

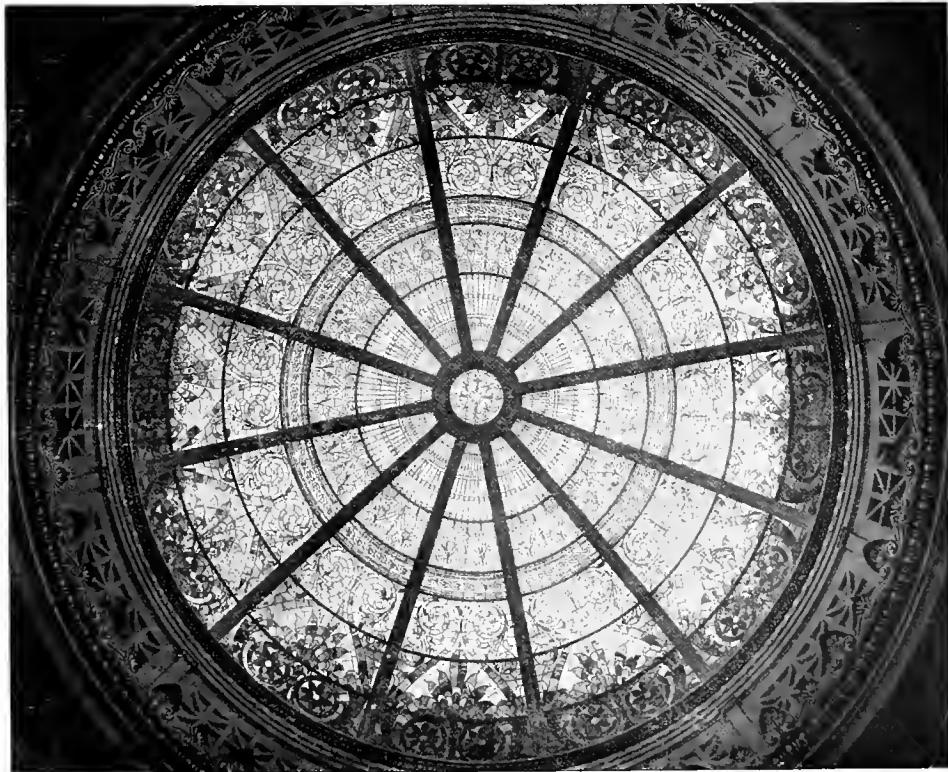
the following resolutions, which elicited some interesting discussion:

Resolved, That a permanent seat for the Government of the United States ought to be fixed as near the centre of wealth, population and extent of territory as shall be consistent with the convenience of the Atlantic navigation, having also a due regard to the circumstances of the western country.

Adopted.

Mr. Goodhue observed that the members from the eastern and northern States had contemplated the same subject of a permanent seat of the Federal Government with deliberation. They had turned their eyes to different parts of the country, and had at last, after a mutual and full consultation, come to an agreement that the banks of the Susquehanna was as far south and as near the centre of the population and extent of territory as was consistent with other circumstances important to the country. They felt disposed to be governed by principles of accommodation, and were of the opinion that the banks of the Susquehanna ought to be chosen for the permanent residence of Congress. He concluded by reading a resolution to this effect.

Mr. Hartly supported the resolution, and pointed



DOME—SUPREME COURT CHAMBER.

out Wright's Ferry as an eligible place for this purpose.

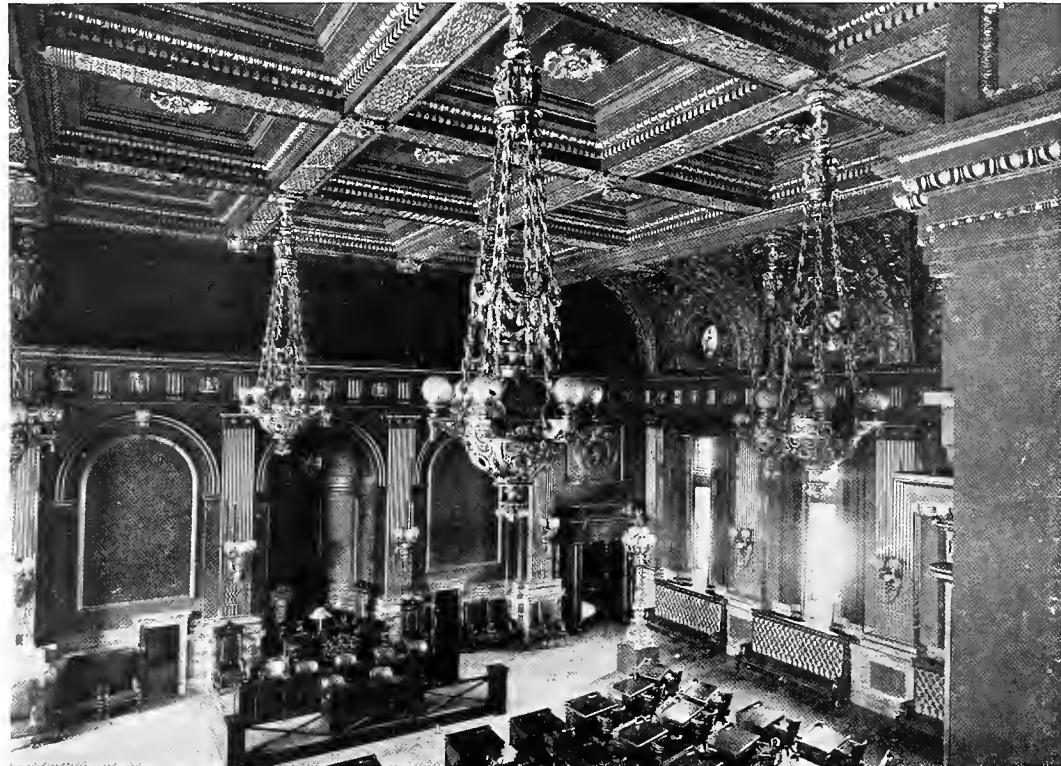
Mr. Lee moved to amend by fixing the seat of Government on the Potomac instead of the Susquehanna. Not agreed to—yeas 20, nays 31.

Mr. Madison proposed to amend by leaving it discretionary to be either on the Potomac or the Susquehanna. Not agreed to—yeas 20, nays 31.

On a subsequent day, the House of Representatives, in committee of the whole, proceeded to consider the resolution of Mr. Goodhue, as follows:

rected to borrow the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to be repaid in twenty years, with five per cent. interest, for the purpose of erecting the necessary buildings on the banks of the Susquehanna.

Mr. Fitzsimmons moved for the "appointment of Commissioners to examine and report upon the most eligible situation for the public buildings on the Susquehanna; that they be authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the President, to purchase such quantity of lands as may be thought necessary," &c.



SENATE CHAMBER—PRESIDENT'S ROSTRUM

"Resolved, In the opinion of this committee, that the permanent seat of Government of the United States ought to be at some convenient place on the east bank of the Susquehanna River, in the State of Pennsylvania," &c.

Mr. Heister moved to insert after the words "Susquehanna River," the words "between Harrisburg and Middletown, inclusive."

A lengthy and spirited debate occurred, participated in by nearly all the principal members of the House; those from northern and eastern States generally favoring the amendment, and those from the south opposing it. The amendment was finally lost.

Several other amendments were proposed and lost; and the original resolution was carried.

In committee of the whole House next day it was resolved that the Secretary of the Treasury be di-

Mr. Hartley said the State of Pennsylvania, both by its convention and Legislature, had made the cession of the jurisdiction of Congress over any districts of ten miles square in the State might be selected for the seat of Government.

The resolution of Mr. Fitzsimmons, after being so amended as to make the acts of the Commissioners subject to the approval or rejection by the President, was adopted—yeas 28, nays 21.

The resolution went to the Senate, which body struck out all relating to the Susquehanna, and inserted a clause fixing the permanent seat of Government at Germantown, Pa.

The House first agreed to the clause, but refused to concur with some subsequent action of the Senate thereon; and pending further consideration of the subject, Congress adjourned sine die for that year.

THE REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL TO HARRISBURG

THE first step towards the removal of the seat of government from Lancaster to Harrisburg was the purchase of the land offered to the State by Wil-

High street to Third street, and was originally the property of the John Harris heirs, David Harris, Mrs. Maclay, Mrs. Hanna, James and Robert Harris. Maclay pur-



SENATE CHAMBER—BALCONY.

liam Maclay—ten acres adjoining the four-acre tract conveyed by John Harris for the nominal sum of five shillings. Maclay received \$100 an acre. The grant of land by John Harris was separated from the Maclay tract by five lots ranging from what was then

chased all of these plots from the heirs in order to secure his ten acres intact and then conveyed them to the State. A further purchase was necessary, however, to obtain all of the fifteen acres now contained in the Capitol grounds, and by an act of the Legislature five



"Militia."

VAN INGEN WINDOW—SENATE CHAMBER.

more lots were purchased from individual owners.

The bill above quoted carried with it also an appropriation of \$2,000 for the removal of the State's property from Lancaster to Harrisburg. Father Penn packed some of his possessions and transported them to his new home in the month of April, 1812, according to a supplement to the Act of 1810; and the rest was to be removed on or before the first of June. Any furniture that was unfit to be removed was to be sold at public vendue and the money turned into the State Treasury. After the removal, the State Treasurer was to deposit such part of the public money deemed unsafe in the new office at Harrisburg, in banks at Harrisburg and Philadelphia, but not in amounts exceeding \$25,000. The Legislature found quarters in the old court house of Dauphin county until the completion of the Capitol. The Dauphin county courts held their sessions in the meantime in a building known as White Hall, on Market street. The old court house, which

for ten years was the Capitol of the State, was a brick structure, two stories high, with wings and a semi-rotunda in front, the whole surmounted with a circular wooden cupola containing a bell. The semi-rotunda was put up by the State. The court room proper was the chamber of the House, and a large room on the second story, that of the Senate. The State Library was also housed in this building. The first session of the Legislature held in Harrisburg met in December, 1812. The first Governor inaugurated there was Simon Snyder, at the beginning of his second term of three years. He was the first of the Pennsylvania German Governors the State had.

During several years additions were built to the court house to accommodate the Legislature of the State. The Governor occupied a house on the site of what is now 111 South Second street, while the other executive officers moved directly into the "offices" provided for in Section 6 of the bill above quoted.

THE BUILDING OF THE OLD CAPITOL

THE first permanent buildings erected at Harrisburg, were the "offices" contemplated in Section 6 of the original act. They were to accommodate the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Secretary of the Land Office, the Surveyor General, the Auditor General and the Treasurer. There was no Lieutenant Governor in those days; that office was created by the Constitution of 1873, and Wolf (1829-35) was the first Governor to have his office in the Capitol buildings. His predecessors had used a room in their private residence for that purpose, greatly to the annoyance of those that were

not accustomed to servants in waiting, stationed at every turn.

Each of these office buildings was to be fireproof. The two were to be built for \$30,000; but it took first another \$30,000 (see Act of March 28, 1811), and again \$13,000 (see Act of March 10, 1812) "to complete the fireproof offices at Harrisburg." The following is an itemized account (see journal of the Senate, 1811-12, p. 66) of the cost of the two office buildings:

Stone, quarrying, working, etc.,	\$28,342 35
Hauling,	6,692 66



"Railroads."

VAN INGEN WINDOW—SENATE CHAMBER.

Ironmongery, glass, oil, paint and painting, etc.,	3,867 94	461 80
Bricks,	3,239 54	
Bricklaying and masonry,	2,375 33	
Lumber,	2,033 28	



STANDARD IN SENATE CHAMBER.

Copper and coppering,	2,000 00	drawing and recording deeds therefor, advertising for proposals for erecting the buildings, etc., etc., etc.,
Iron and smith work,	1,603 06	Stephen Hills, carpenter, including his compensation for superintending and
Digging and leveling,	671 07	directing all the principal workmen,
Lime and sand,	845 98	
Slate and slating,	784 76	
Well and pump,	328 87	1,333 10
		3,572 00

Commissioners' pay,	2,253	92
Total,	\$60,405	67

The joint committee of the Legislature appointed to inspect the work after the \$60,000 appropriation had been exhausted, and which recommended the final appropriation of \$13,000, had this to say in support of its recommendation:

Owing probably to the War of 1812 the matter of erecting the Capitol proper—the “Old Capitol,” as it is now known—standing between the two office buildings, one of which was a few yards to the north and the other an equal distance to the south, was not taken up before the legislative session of 1815-16. Then the first act relating to the erection of a State Capitol was introduced. It was signed



SENATE LIBRARY.

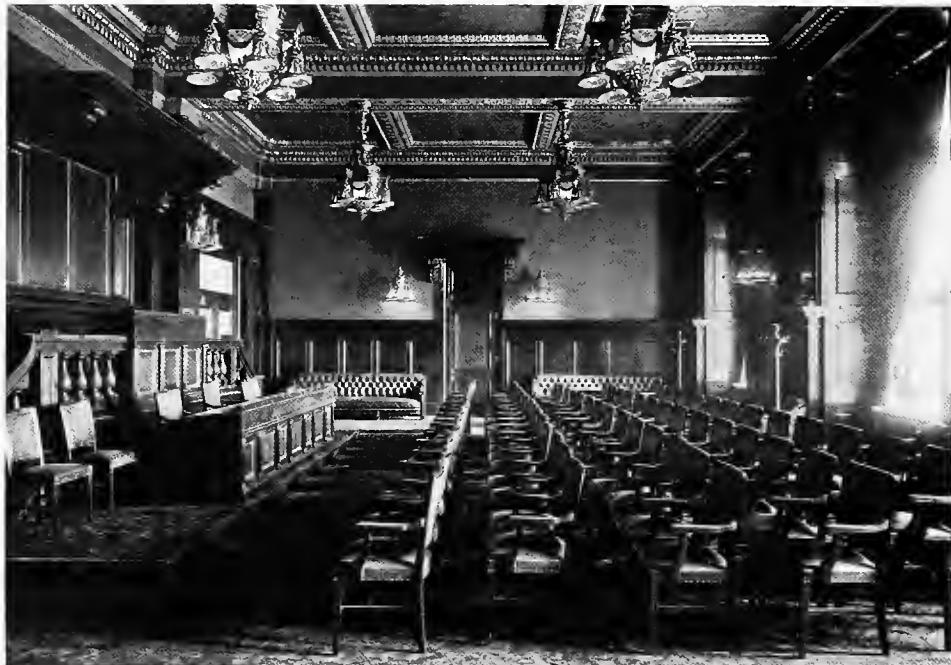
“The permanency and elegance of the public buildings at Harrisburg will add to the character of the State, for taste and grandeur, and the economy and integrity of the Commissioners is beyond all question.”

This last appropriation of \$13,000 was to pay for “suitable counters, shelves, and other necessary furniture in all of the offices of government in said buildings.” The heads of various executive departments located therein were respectively to employ and contract with carpenters to make the above-named furniture.

by Governor Snyder, March 18, 1816, and reads as follows:

An ACT providing for the erection of a State Capitol.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of purchasing materials for building a state capitol, on the public ground in or adjoining to the borough of Harrisburg, for the accommodation of the legislature, to



SENATE CAUCUS ROOM.

be paid in the manner hereinafter mentioned, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SECT. II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the governor be and he is hereby authorised and required, immediately after the passage of this act, to give notice, for four weeks successively, in two daily newspapers of the city of Philadelphia, and in one newspaper at Lancaster, Harrisburg and Pittsburg respectively, that proposals will be received by him, on or before the first Monday in October next, for building the said capitol; which proposals shall state the terms on which the person making such proposals, shall be willing to contract for building the same, and shall be accompanied by a ground plan and elevation of the said capitol, and the connection thereof with the offices already erected, which proposals and plans shall be submitted by the governor to the legislature at its next session, and the plan adopted by the said legislature shall forthwith be carried into execution.

SECT. III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the governor, secretary of the commonwealth and auditor general, or any two of them, be, and they hereby are authorised and directed to employ, for such compensation as they shall think reasonable, some competent person,

whose duty it shall be, under their direction, to procure the necessary and suitable materials for erecting the said capitol, to be delivered on the public ground aforesaid.

SECT. IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the accounts for materials delivered, or services performed, shall be presented to the person so employed, who, if he approve thereof, shall certify the same to the accountant department, and if approved by the officers therein, shall be paid by the state treasurer in the usual manner, to the person or persons, or their order, who shall furnish the materials or perform the services.

SECT. V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth, to cause the public ground to be levelled and improved in a suitable manner, and the same to be enclosed with a good fence, for which purposes a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid in the manner prescribed in the fourth section of this act, on accounts certified by the secretary of the commonwealth.

SECT. VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth, on or before the third Tuesday of January next, to report to the

legislature an account of the materials purchased and delivered.

REES HILL, *Speaker*

of the House of Representatives.

JOHN TOD, *Speaker of the Senate.*

APPROVED—the eighteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

SIMON SNYDER.

In his message to the Senate and House of Representatives, December 5, 1816, Governor Snyder said:

"Building materials of the best quality for the contemplated State capitol have been purchased out of the appropriation of \$50,000 made for that purpose. * * * Three plans for the capitol have been presented and are herewith submitted for consideration."

The act above quoted provided for the purchase of materials and their delivery, for leveling and improving the Capitol grounds and enclosing them with a fence, and for the appointment of an agent to procure the materials. Mr. Stephen Hills was again employed as agent. He procured "50,000 feet of clear white pine boards" at Owego, N. Y., to be delivered the following spring. It must be remembered that the lumber industry

about Williamsport was not developed until about 1840.

The only step taken under this first act of the Legislature, towards the actual erection of the Capitol, was to advertise for plans. But beyond the submission of three plans, nothing was accomplished in the way of putting up the Capitol in the year 1817. A bill had passed the Senate but was negatived by the House. According to the message of Governor Snyder, December 5, 1817, only a small sum was expended by Hills in that year for materials. The hitch was about the plans; for the Governor said, "The only obstacle to an immediate prosecution of this highly desirable and necessary work seems to be the adoption of a plan for the building." The same state of affairs prevailed in 1818. There was only \$705.77 expended on account of the Capitol throughout that year. Of that amount Stephen Hills got \$642.75 as compensation for acting as agent in the purchase of materials since March 18, 1816. The balance was paid for timber, a jackscrew, and for repairing the sheds under which the materials already bought were stored. This shed was necessary to prevent the materials from going to waste. Said Governor Findlay in his message, December 3, 1818:



"Muhlenberg."

ONE OF THE CAPITALS IN CORRIDOR.

Many of the materials that have been collected for the erection of the capitol at Harrisburg, may be injured by time; and with all the vigilance that has been exercised for their preservation, they have been gradually wasting. I would therefore, with deference to the judgment of the Legislature, recommend their being applied to the object for which they were originally intended.

In less than two months after the Legislature to which the foregoing words were addressed had met, namely, on January 27,

enacted by the authority of the same, That the Governor, the Auditor General, the State Treasurer, John B. Gibson and William Graydon, are hereby appointed commissioners to superintend the erection of a state capitol. Any four of whom shall have power to select and adopt such plan for the same as they shall deem most convenient, and the site of the building shall be the public ground near Harrisburg; and in order the better to have a choice of plans from which to make such selection, it shall be the duty of said commissioners or a majority of them, immediately after the passing of this



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—SPEAKER'S ROSTRUM.

1819, a supplement to the Act of March 18, 1816, was signed by the Governor. The following is the text of the supplement:

A SUPPLEMENT

To an act providing for the erection of a State Capitol.

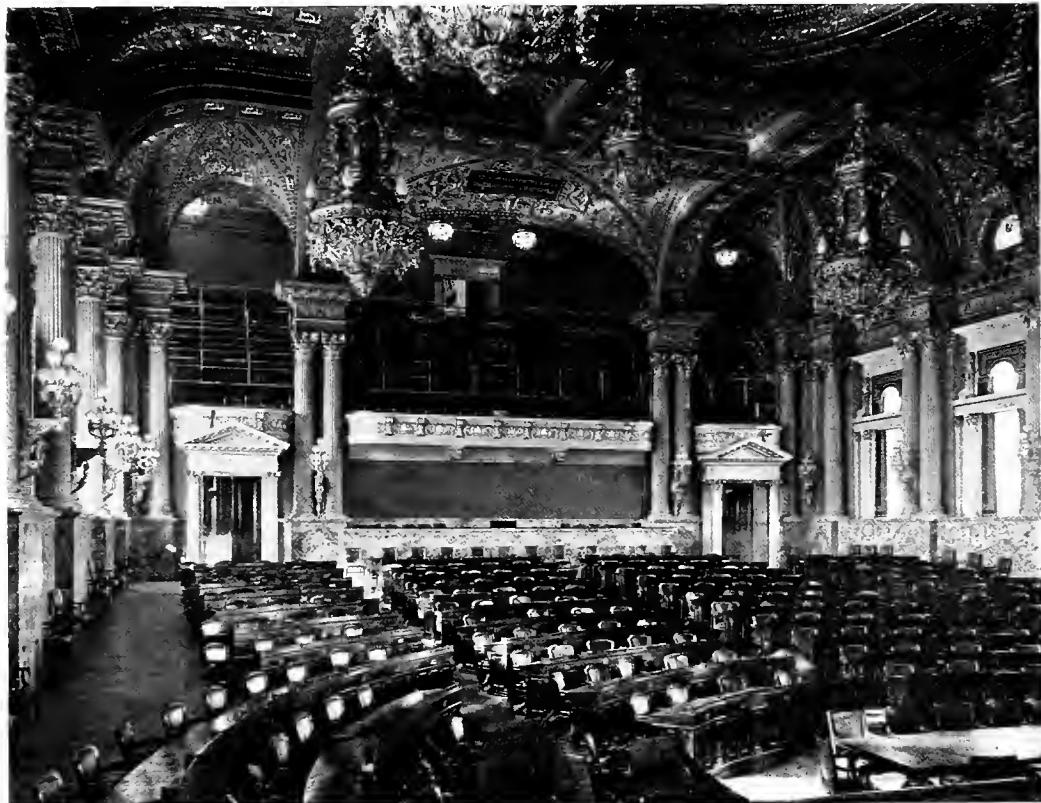
SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby*

act, to advertise in two newspapers in each of the following places, viz: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, a description of the ground on which the said capitol is to be erected, together with the distance between the two wings already built, the order of architecture of said wings, and to set forth the terms of the contract required to be made by this law, and such other matter as they may deem necessary, to procure the most convenient as well as most elegant plan from such architects as may be willing to fur-

nish the same, on or before the fifteenth day of April next. And the said commissioners are hereby directed to offer in said advertisement a reward of four hundred dollars for the plan which they or a majority of them consider the best, and two hundred dollars for the next best.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the said commissioners or a majority of them shall on the fifteenth day of April next, or as soon after as practicable, contract with some competent architect to erect, finish and com-

thority aforesaid, That in addition to the sum already appropriated by the act to which this is a supplement, the further sum of seventy thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purposes aforesaid, which shall be drawn from the treasury on the Governor's warrant in manner following, to wit. Between the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen and the first day of December following, for such sum or sums as together with the money already expended in the procurement of materials, shall amount to



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—BALCONY.

plete in every part of the said capitol, according to the plan which they shall furnish for any sum not exceeding one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, surety for the performance of his contract on or before the first Tuesday of December one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to see that the work is executed in a complete and workmanlike manner, and that good and substantial materials are used and employed therein.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted by the au-*

fifty thousand dollars; and between the first days of December one thousand eight hundred and nineteen and one thousand eight hundred and twenty, for the sum of thirty thousand dollars; and between the first days of December one thousand eight hundred and twenty and one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, for the sum of thirty thousand dollars; and for the balance, to wit, ten thousand dollars, as soon as the contract shall be completed, and the work inspected and approved by six viewers or a majority of them, to be appointed by the legislature for that purpose.

SECT. 5. *And be it further enacted by the au-*

thority aforesaid, That the commissioners aforesaid shall deliver to the architect all the materials now procured at the price which they cost the state, which materials shall be in part payment of the first instalment of fifty thousand dollars aforesaid.

SECT. 6. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the contingent expenses which may occur under the provisions of this law, shall not be deducted from the fund appropriated for the erection of the capitol, but shall be paid out

While it was stated by Governor Snyder in his last two messages that ample means were in the treasury for the erection of the Capitol, the final consummation in 1818 of the sale of the State House in Philadelphia—Independence Hall—to that city, very likely hastened the passage of the above supplement. On March 11, 1816, the Governor was authorized to contract with the mayor,



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

of the public treasury by warrant from the Auditor General on the State Treasurer, after having been settled by the accountant department in the usual manner: *Provided,* That the sum shall not exceed seven hundred dollars.

REES HILL, *Speaker of the
House of Representatives.*

ISAAC WEAVER,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—the twenty-seventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

WILLIAM FINDLAY.

aldermen and citizens of Philadelphia for the sale of the State House and Square. In pursuance of the power then granted, Governor Snyder the following month sold that property of the State to Philadelphia for \$70,000 payable in three annual installments, two of which had been paid by 1818. The third had been withheld because the commissioners of the county of Philadelphia, to whom the property had been given in charge to lease, refused to give possession. This obstacle to the final payment was removed by the Legis-

lature, March 23, 1818, when it passed an act directing the sheriff to deliver forcible possession to the authorities of Philadelphia in case it became necessary to do so.

The commissioners named in Section 1 of the supplement of January 27, 1812, were Governor William Findlay, State Treasurer Richard M. Crain, Auditor General George Bryan, John B. Gibson and William Graydon, who invited architects to exhibit to them

married at twenty-one sailed for Boston in 1796. Going into business as a builder, a line of occupation he had learned in England, he made a reputation for originality and solidity, and in the competition for the designs for Pennsylvania's new State House in 1817 or 1818 he was one of the men invited to bid. It is said he had been commissioned to build some houses in Philadelphia and his work attracting attention, he was asked to do

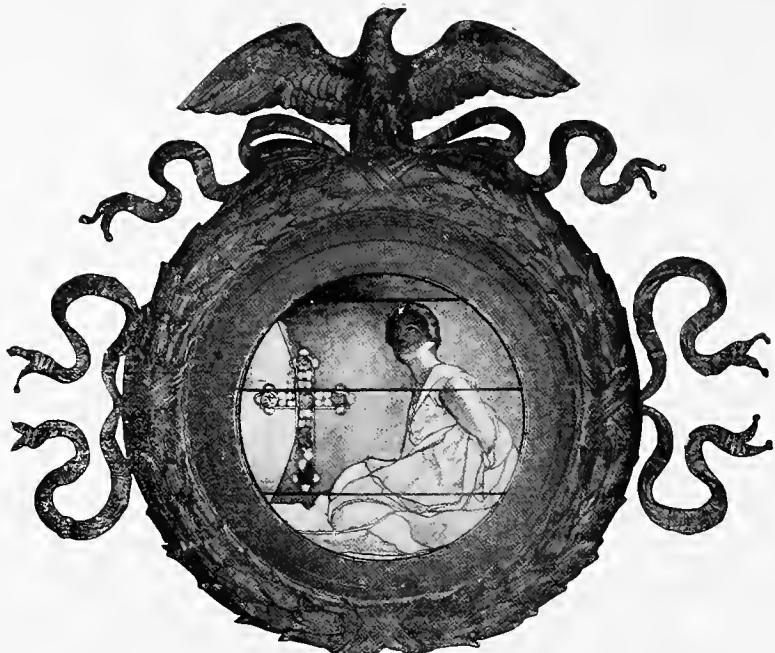


POST OFFICE—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

plans and elevations for the contemplated buildings. A premium of four hundred dollars was given for the plans adopted by the board, and two hundred for that which they should adjudge the next best. Stephen Hills, Esq., was declared the successful competitor, his plan contemplating the connection of the main building with the offices by corridors. The award of \$200 was made to Mr. Robert Mills, of Baltimore.

Stephen Hills, the architect, was born in Kent, England, in 1771, and after getting

some building in Harrisburg. In the erection of the "offices" provided for in Section 6 of the Act of February 21, 1810, he had figured as the "carpenter" and "superintending and directing all the principal workmen." And when the materials were to be collected for the Capitol in 1816, he was again made the agent of the State (see p. 34). He secured the Capitol work and directed its erection from the cornerstone laid May 31, 1819, until completion two years later. After that between sojourns in England he lived in



"Religion."

VAN INGEN WINDOW—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Harrisburg, erecting 27 North Front street, bought from him in 1830 by Jacob Haldeman, who left it to his daughter, Mrs. Haldeman-Haley, who occupied it in more recent years. This house is now the home of Superintendent W. B. McCaleb, of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Hills' Pennsylvania Capitol drew attention and he built that of Missouri at Jefferson in 1837-9, and then the first building of the Ohio University. He had just finished this work and returned to a farm he had bought near East St. Louis, when he died in 1844. An early newspaper writer describes him as a man of pleasant address, a lively conversationalist, and of artistic ability. He possessed unbounded energy, and despite his 250 pounds was a close inspector, and as contractors of the day seemed to think, an exacting supervisor, a fact which the strength of the wall and foundations of the old State House attested when it took dynamite to tear them apart in the days of demolition.

The cost of the Capitol by the provisions of the supplement of January 27, 1819, was not to exceed \$120,000. Of this sum \$50,000 had already been appropriated for ma-

terials by the Act of March 18, 1816, but not all of it had been expended (see p. 39). The \$70,000 appropriated by the supplement was exactly equal to what had been received for the old State House in Philadelphia. The contract entered into by Mr. Hills, the architect, was to be performed by the first Tuesday of December, 1821, the day of the beginning of the annual sessions of the Legislature.

As buildings of all classes, public and private, are seldom built within the first estimate, so it is no surprise that on March 28, 1820, the Legislature appropriated \$15,000 with which to contract with the architect "to construct the columns and capitals of hewn stone and cover the roof of the dome with some incombustible material." The original specifications called for the columns to be of brick plastered, and the capitals, entablature and cornice round the whole building of wood, with the frieze and architrave of brick, while the dome was to consist of ribs of wood covered with shingles.

The cornerstone of the Capitol was laid at twelve o'clock on Monday, the 31st of May, 1819, by Governor Findlay, Stephen

Hills, architect and contractor for the execution of the work, William Smith, stone cutter, and Valentine Gergan and Samuel White, masons, in presence of the commissioners and a large concourse of citizens of Harrisburg, and was followed by three discharges of one of the public cannon. The Harrisburg band of music attended and added much to the interest and satisfaction which all seemed to feel and enjoy; and after the ceremonies of the occasion had been concluded, the commissioners, architect, stonecutters, masons, carpenters and workmen, with a number of citizens, partook of a cold collation provided on the public grounds by a Mr. Rahm.

The commissioners deposited in the stone copies of the following mentioned documents:

Charter of Charles II to William Penn.
Declaration of Independence.
Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Articles of confederation and perpetual union between the several States.

Copy of so much of an Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania by which indemnity was

made to the heirs of William Penn for their interest in Pennsylvania.

Treaty of peace and acknowledgment by Great Britain of the independence of the United States.

Constitution of the United States, 1787.

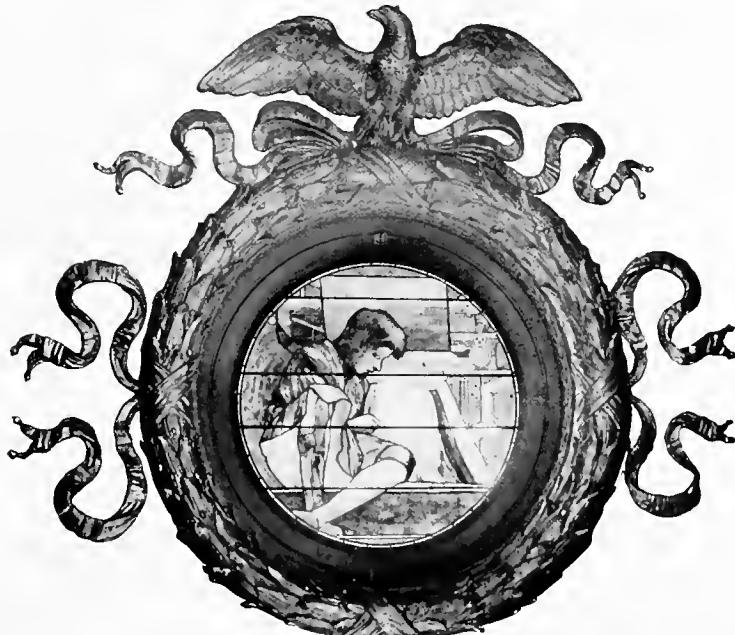
Constitution of Pennsylvania, 1790.

Acts of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, by which the seat of government was removed from Philadelphia to Lancaster and Harrisburg, and the building of a State Capitol at the latter place authorized.

A list of the names of the commissioners, architect, stone cutter and chief masons; likewise a list of the then officers of the government of Pennsylvania, embracing the Speakers of the two Houses of the Legislature, the Governor, the heads of the departments, the judges of the Supreme Court, and the Attorney General, with the names of the President and Vice-President of the United States.

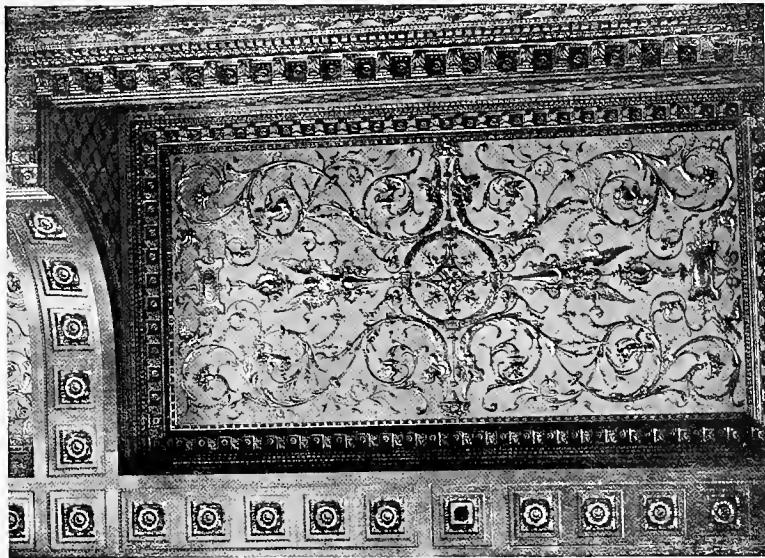
An act providing for the furnishing of the State Capitol, and for other purposes therein mentioned, was passed March 30, 1821. The following is a synopsis of seven of its sections, the eighth and last section referring to something else.

SECTION 1. The Governor, Auditor General, State Treasurer, William Graydon, Jacob Bucher, Francis R. Shunk and Joseph A. McJimsey ap-



"Printing Press."

VAN INGEN WINDOW—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.



PANEL IN CEILING—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

pointed commissioners to superintend the furnishing of the State Capitol.

SECTION 2. Commissioners to contract in manner provided, for providing furniture for the Executive, enumerating the articles.

SECTIONS 3, 4, 5. Provide in like manner for furnishing furniture, clauses, etc., for chambers of the Senate and House, and for the joint library and committee rooms, together with a six-faced clock, four of the faces to be outside the dome, one to be fixed in a suitable place in the Senate chamber, and the other in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

SECTION 6. Provides for building out-houses, leveling the public grounds, paving, and authorizing the putting the telescope in the library in complete order.

SECTION 7. The sum of fifteen thousand dollars appropriated, to be drawn on the warrant to meet the foregoing provisions.

As stated before, the Capitol was to be ready for occupancy by the Legislature at the opening of its session on the first Tuesday of December, 1821; but Governor Findlay in his message that year said to the Senate and House of Representatives that "for causes beyond the control of the architect, the structure has not been completed in time to receive the Legislature at the opening of the session. However, there can be no doubt that the building will be finished in a few

weeks." And so it was. For on December 21st, Governor Findlay approved the following resolution of the General Assembly, providing:

That when the Legislature meets in the new State Capitol, on Wednesday, the 2nd, January next, that it is highly proper, before either House proceeds to business, they unite in prayer to Almighty God, imploring His blessing on their future deliberations, and that the joint committee already appointed be authorized to make the necessary arrangements for that purpose.

On December 22, 1821, the General Assembly adjourned till January 2, 1822, to enable the officers to remove the papers, etc., to the new Capitol. Accordingly on Wednesday, January 2, the Legislature proceeded from the Dauphin county court house, which had been the Capitol since 1812, in procession to the new Capitol, and attended the solemnities directed by the resolution of the 21st ultimo, relative to the ceremonies to be observed by the Legislature upon taking possession of the State Capitol.

On Thursday, the third of January, a motion was made in the House, which reads as follows:

"Resolved, That the committee of arrangements be requested to procure a copy of the introductory prayer and address delivered on the second instant

in the State Capitol, previous to the commencement of public business and that the usual number of copies of each be printed."

The following account of the ceremonies attendant on the removal of the Legislature to the new buildings is taken from the Harrisburg *Chronicle* of January 3, 1822:

"The members of both branches of the Legislature met in the morning at 10 o'clock, at the old State House, (court house,) from whence they moved to the Capitol in the following order:

"The architect and his workmen, two and two. Clergy. Governor and heads of departments. Officers of the Senate. Speaker of the Senate. Members of the Senate, two and two. Officers of the House of Representatives. Members, two and two. Judges. Civil authorities of Harrisburg. Citizens.

"In front of the Capitol, the architect and his workmen opened into two lines, and admitted the procession to pass between them and the Capitol.

"The ceremonies of 'uniting in prayer to Almighty God, imploring His blessing on their deliberations,' required by concurrent resolution of the two Houses, took place in the presence of a large assemblage of the inhabitants of this borough and county, and strangers.

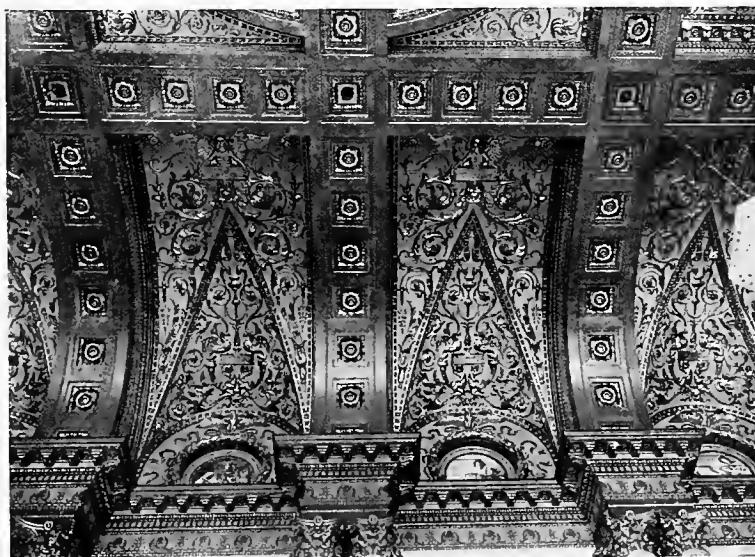
"The service was opened by a pertinent and impressive prayer by Rev. Dr. Lochman, of Harrisburg, which concluded as follows:

"'And O, Thou great and good and benevolent

Father of the human family, grant that whenever the members of the Legislature enter into their respective chambers to attend to the duties assigned to them that they may always consider that the welfare of thousands may depend on their deliberations and that they are accountable beings who will once have to give an account of their stewardship to the just and impartial sovereign of the universe. These are the petitions which we, on this solemn occasion, bring before Thee, the Most High, the God of heaven and earth. Oh! hear them for our Saviour's sake, to whom with Thee Father and the Spirit we would ascribe the glory and honor forever. Amen.'

"The prayer was followed by an appropriate discourse by Rev. D. Mason, principal of Dickinson College, which concluded as follows:

"'Sixty years have not elapsed since the sound of the first axe was heard in the woods of Harrisburg. The wild beasts and the wilder men occupied the banks of the Susquehanna. Since that time, with the mildness which has characterized the descendant of William Penn and that industry that has marked all the generations of Pennsylvania, the forests have been subdued, the wild beasts driven away to parts more congenial to their nature, and the wilder men have withdrawn to regions where they hunt the deer and entrap the fish according to the mode practiced by their ancestors. In the room of all these there has started up, in the course of a few years, a town, respectable for the number of its inhabitants, for its progressive industry and for the seat of legislation in this powerful State. What remains to be accomplished of all our temporal wishes? What



CEILING—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.



GOVERNOR'S RECEPTION ROOM.

more have we to say? What more can be said but go on and prosper, carry the spirit of your improvements through till the sound of the hammer, the whip of the waggoner, the busy hum of man, the voices of innumerable children issuing from the places of instruction, the lofty spires of worship; till richly endowed colleges of education; till all these arts which embellish man shall gladden the banks of the Susquehanna and the Delaware, and exact from admiring strangers that cheerful and grateful tribute, "This is the work of a Pennsylvania Legislature?"'

Summing up the various appropriations, we find the original cost of the Capitol buildings to have been:

February 21, 1810, for the two office buildings,	\$30,000
March 28, 1811, for the two office buildings,	30,000
March 10, 1812, for the two office buildings,	13,000
Total,	\$73,000

March 18, 1816, for the Capitol proper, .	\$60,000
January 27, 1819, for the Capitol proper,	70,000
March 28, 1820, for the Capitol proper, .	15,000

Total for the Capitol proper,	\$145,000
March 30, 1821, for the Capitol furnishing,	\$15,000

Total for the Capitol buildings, . . \$233,000

After its occupancy by the Legislature, the Capitol required some more furnishings. Accordingly the sum of \$7,000 was appropriated, January 23, 1822, and \$1,500 more for the same purpose, April 2, 1822. The architect, too, had an unpaid balance of \$3,000 due him, which amount was appropriated by the first of the acts just mentioned. Adding these amounts to the sum total of \$233,000, the grand total was \$244,500. This does not include the cost of the ground (see p. 27), nor of its improvement and embellishment with fences, trees, walks and drives,

nor of the State Arsenal, built at the same time, and which cost \$12,000.

By a resolution passed April 1, 1825, the first effort was made to extend the Capitol grounds. The extension was to be made in front, towards the west as far as the river, between North street and South street. It included what was known as the village of McClaysburg. The purchase of the ground was not consummated. The cost was not to

ings in the first fifty years after their erection, the largest and most important one made, was that of 1864. Governor Curtin and two other commissioners were appointed to erect wings to the Capitol, "according to the original plan." They found that the additions could not be made "according to the original plan," but that an additional wing to the building on its eastern front could be made, "not only without injury to the present struc-



GOVERNOR'S PRIVATE OFFICE.

exceed \$2,000; but some of the owners asked too much to keep the cost within that amount, and others were unwilling to sell at any price.

It seems, too, that the American flag did not always float from the dome of the old Capitol. On January 29, 1861, a joint resolution was signed by Governor Curtin, authorizing its display whenever either house might be in session. The expense "of procuring and putting up a flagstaff and flags on the dome," was \$708.75. It was raised on Washington's birthday.

While there were various alterations and extensions to the old Capitol and office build-

ture, but in such a manner as to improve the present appearance of that front of the Capitol." The amount of money appropriated for the erection of the wings was \$50,000, but under the change of plans, the extension cost \$88,727. The extension made was a fireproof building. The upper portion was used for the State Library, and the extension used to be known as the "Library Extension."

In the same year an effort was made to remove the seat of government to Philadelphia. On February 24, Mr. James Miller, of that city, offered a resolution in the House of Representatives, that in view of a contem-



MANTEL IN GOVERNOR'S RECEPTION ROOM.

plated removal of the seat of government to Philadelphia, the Committee on Education should look into the expediency of establishing a State college, whose leading object should be *thorough military training*, which college, in case of the removal, should occupy the present State Capitol buildings and grounds. On April 14, we find that Mr. H. C. Alleman, of Dauphin county, presented a remonstrance from the people of Middletown, Dauphin county, against the removal of the capital to Philadelphia. On April 22, Mr. Smith, of Chester county, from a select committee on the subject, reported that owing to the increase of the public business by reason of the war, the great prosperity of the State, and from natural causes and industrial progress, a great enlargement of the Capitol buildings and the erection of new ones, was necessary. However the committee thought the expense of

such improvements would be too great under the conditions of the finances then existing. To overcome that difficulty, Philadelphia pledged her faith for \$1,000,000, provided the Legislature would at that session pass a law declaring Philadelphia the seat of government of the Commonwealth. A joint resolution was prepared in the House to remove the capital to Philadelphia, but it was defeated by a vote of 71 to 20.

Coming down to more recent years, we find that the old Capitol with all its additions had again become inadequate. It was seen that the library room was too small and inconvenient, and that the contents were exposed to great risk of destruction by fire; also that there was no place for the safe-keeping of the archives and early records of the State Department, that valuable historic paintings were scattered and exposed to injury, and that extensive and interesting geo-

logical and mineralogical specimens from all parts of the State could not be exhibited for want of a place. Accordingly, on April 14, 1893, it was ordered by law that a fireproof building should be erected within the Capitol grounds. It was designated as the State Department and Library building, and was occupied by the Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General, State Treasurer and Auditor General, besides be-

ing used for the State Library, archives, battle flags, art treasures, and geological and mineralogical collections. For its erection and furnishing, \$500,000 was appropriated. At the same time, \$125,000 was authorized to be expended in remodeling the old library room, the hall of the House of Representatives, and for other additions, alterations, repairs and furnishing of any Capitol buildings in need of it.



"Wolf."

TILE DESIGN.

THE BURNING OF THE OLD CAPITOL



STANDARD IN
GOVERNOR'S RECEPTION ROOM.

ON TUESDAY, February 2, 1897, the clock in the dome of the State Capitol struck 12 o'clock as usual; but when it struck again, it tolled its own deathknell; for at 1 o'clock the fire that destroyed the historic building on that day had already encircled the dome like a hydra-headed serpent; and the old clock and all that was dear about Pennsylvania's Capitol was doomed to be no more.

The fire broke out in the rooms of the Lieutenant Governor, shortly before 1 o'clock, and in twenty minutes the halls of the Senate and House, as well as the offices of the legislative department were threatened with flames that could not be quenched. The Senate had taken a recess of half an hour at 12.30; and the House had almost completed its day's session. Smoke had been in evidence in the Senate chamber all morning and seemed to become denser as the forenoon wore on. Immediately after the recess had begun in the Senate, an investigation was made in the Lieutenant Governor's room. Upon removing a piece of the floor, flames shot out with such force as to show the seriousness of the fire. The alarm was given at once. Owing to a stiff northeast wind and the fall of snow, the firemen were very much at a disadvantage when they arrived. They fought the flames heroically; but the old, dry timber burned like tinder. The fire leaped the rotunda, climbed through the dome and back into what was known as the State Library addition, and then a burst of flame swept through the doors into the chamber of the House, which body had adjourned just in time to get out in order.

Thousands of people had gathered around

the burning building and were watching the progress of the flames. They stood in the driving rain and snow, breathlessly watching the element of destruction. The old dome and stone cap surmounted by its gold ball was set in a circle of fire that presented a weird, yet beautiful sight. The clock in the dome was to the multitude a living thing. All eyes were turned to its face. At last it lost its moorings and began to strike wildly. In the midst of the clamor, its supports gave way and the entire superstructure of the magnificent old dome fell to the floor of the rotunda. At 2.45 the entire building was in ruins, and all that remained standing were the walls of the main structure, the great pillars of the two porticos and the two brick additions at the ends of the Senate and House chambers.

A small army of men and several large wagons were pressed into service at once to save what had not been burned. Sofas, desks, chairs, clocks, documents, were carried away to a place of safety. Most of the valuable documents fortunately had been transferred to the new Executive Building and State Library upon its completion. Nevertheless papers and records were destroyed that could never be duplicated.

The cause of the fire was a question of much speculation for several years. Charges were made that the building had been set on fire and a noted trial in court resulted from the fact that such charges had been made. The Legislature, too, set an investigation on foot, February 16, 1897, the report of which was that the fire had most likely originated in a fire-place in the Lieutenant Governor's room, or possibly by a defect in the electric wires under the floor of said room.

The old Capitol had an interesting history. It had witnessed the inauguration of sixteen Governors. Presidents Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, Lincoln, Grant and Hayes had been within its walls. Webster entranced an audience with his fiery eloquence. Lafayette was the guest of the State in the Senate chamber, and in 1860 a similar honor was accorded to the Prince of Wales.

The last official business done in the Senate on the eventful February 2, 1897, was to adjourn at 1 o'clock, when the fire had assumed such proportions as to make it dangerous to tarry longer. The adjournment was made to meet the following day at 11 o'clock A. M. The last act of the House was a like motion after a tremendous explosion back of the gallery, causing a general stampede.



"Pulaski."

"Teedyuscung."

CAPITALS—ENTRANCE TO CORRIDOR.

After the fire was out, the question on everybody's lips was, "What will the Legislature do?" The Constitution prohibits a meeting at any other place than at Harrisburg unless the change is authorized by a vote of the people, Article III, Section 28. The solution of the problem was readily and quickly accomplished. The Senate, at the appointed hour of 11 A. M., February 3, met in the Supreme Court room, located in the south

office building; and the homeless House assembled in the United States District Court room, in the post office building. Within a few days arrangements were made whereby the Legislature was enabled to take up its quarters in Grace Methodist Church on State street, where it remained until the end of the session. The congregation received \$20,000 for the use of the church, besides the installation of electric lighting and the laying of new carpets.



LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S RECEPTION ROOM.

THE BUILDING OF THE NEW CAPITOL

THE Legislature promptly took steps looking to the rebuilding of the Capitol, appropriating, April 14, 1897, \$550,000 therefor, and naming as a Commission, Governor Hastings, Auditor

and estimated its cost at \$510,000, and the Commission selected as competing architects James H. Warner, of Lancaster; Furness & Evans, Alden & Harlow, of Philadelphia; McKim, Meade & White, New York; Pea-



LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S PRIVATE OFFICE.

General Mylin, State Treasurer Haywood, President pro tempore of the Senate McCarrell and Speaker of the House Boyer. Haywood and Mylin retiring from office, Beacom and McCauley became commissioners by virtue of succeeding the former in office.

The Commission met on the day the Governor approved the bill. It elected Prof. Warren Powers Laird, of Philadelphia, as advisory architect. On May 3, Professor Laird submitted a plan for the new building

body & Stearns, Boston, and Harding & Gooch, New York. McKim, Meade & White declined and Cope & Stewart, Philadelphia, took their places.

On May 26, Allen B. Rorke, of Philadelphia, was given the contract to tear down the old Capitol at a cost of \$4,750, and the real work began. When the Commission met on July 24, thirty-one plans were submitted for the new Capitol, which were referred to a committee of three experts, of which

Professor Laird was chairman. A week later this committee submitted six plans which it said were superior, and the plans were placed in Grace Church that the Commission might examine them.

In the meantime it leaked out that certain numbered plans had been successful as best and second best, and an enterprising newspaper man secured access to the church and had photographs taken of the two num-

and Auditor General Mylin took the opposite ground, and favored throwing out all of the plans. This was subsequently agreed to, whereupon Governor Hastings left the chair, and only on rare occasions thereafter met with the Commission, but never again as presiding officer, Mr. Boyer filling that place.

The Commission then asked the six architects whose plans had been adjudged superior to again submit plans, but only two of them



SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH—PRIVATE OFFICE.

bered plans, which were printed in the Harrisburg, Philadelphia and Pittsburg newspapers.

When the Commission again met in September there was great dissatisfaction among the members because the committee of experts had not examined all of the plans, but had thrown out some of them on the ground that they violated the conditions of the contest, and it was decided to reject the report of the experts, return all designs and ask for others. Governor Hastings protested against this action of the committee,

did so, and on October 22, the plan of Henry Ives Cobb, of Chicago, was adopted and he was selected as architect to construct the building. In the meantime the other architects, through counsel, went into court to obtain an injunction against the Commission and prevent it from selecting a plan. Judge Simonton dismissed the bill on the ground that the Commission was clearly within its rights when it threw out all plans, as the experts had not carried out the provisions of the program. The Supreme Court subsequently affirmed Judge Simonton.

At a meeting held on December 29 the Commission decided to face the exterior of the new Capitol with Pennsylvania marble, but this was never carried out for lack of money. Then they began to look for a contractor, but Governor Hastings threw another obstruction in the way. Through Attorney General McCormick he sought to enjoin the Commission from awarding a contract. Judge Simonton again refused to inter-

the Rev. Dr. J. S. J. McConnell, Masonic Grand Chaplain, Grand Master William J. Kelley laid the stone in place according to the Masonic ritual. The copper box placed in the receptacle of the stone contained the following articles:

1. A copy of the Act of April 14, 1897, authorizing the erection of the building.
2. The State Constitution of 1873.



DEPUTY SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH—PRIVATE OFFICE.

fer, and the Commission on April 18, 1898, awarded the contract for building the new Capitol to Allen B. Rorke, of Philadelphia, for \$325,000, and appointed Philip H. Johnson to supervise the construction.

The cornerstone was laid August 10, 1898, the ceremonies being conducted by the Grand Lodge of Masons of Pennsylvania. Three residents of Harrisburg, Abraham T. Erb, John C. Clyde and Charles Swartz, who had attended the ceremonies of laying the cornerstone of the old Capitol, witnessed those of the new. After prayer by

3. Smull's Handbook for 1898.
4. A copy of the Masonic ceremonies.
5. Copies of the Harrisburg papers with the account of the fire of February 2, 1897.
6. Copy of the publication, "The John Harris Mansion, 1766-1897."
7. Various denominations of postage stamps and revenue stamps.
8. Various gold and silver coins.
9. Silver plate with names of officers of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Pennsylvania.
10. Names of the Capitol Commission.
11. Names of the Architect and Contractor.
12. Names of State officers and their deputies.

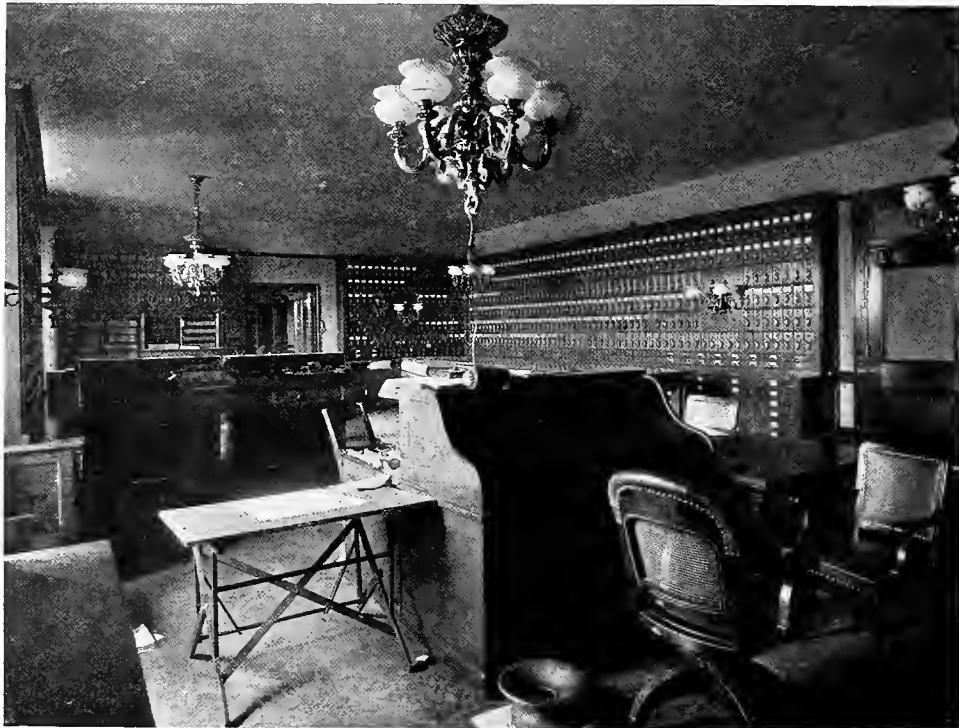
13. Names of members of Supreme and Superior Courts.
14. Names of United States Senators Quay and Penrose.
15. Name of Orator of the Day.

Also all the articles found in the cornerstone of the old Capitol:

1. Copy of Charter of Charles II to William Penn.

Governor Hastings then made an address, giving a historical review of the government of Pennsylvania from the opening of the first Assembly at Upland, December 6, 1682, to the present time. The orator of the day was Col. Alexander S. McClure, editor of the *Philadelphia Times*. One of the paragraphs of his oration was as follows:

"We must not distrust free institutions because they are not faultless. The sun with all its benefi-



SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH'S DEPARTMENT.

2. Declaration of Independence.
3. Pennsylvania Constitution of 1776.
4. Pennsylvania Constitution of 1790.
5. Pennsylvania Constitution of 1838.
6. United States Constitution of 1787.
7. The Articles of Confederation of the United States.
8. Treaty of Peace between United States and England, 1783.
9. Acts of Removal of Capital from Philadelphia to Lancaster and from Lancaster to Harrisburg.
10. Copy of so much of an Act as related to the payment of the interest which Penn's heirs had in Pennsylvania.

cence is not unspotted. The rose with its matchless beauty and fragrance has its thorns and there is not in all creation an example of perfection. I have faith in the American people. I have faith in the foreign citizenship of Pennsylvania and I know that her people, tolerant and forbearing as they may be, will in the fullness of duty, correct the errors of rulers and purify the leadership of parties."

After the benediction and the Masonic response, "So mote it be," the dedicatory services were over.

The Commission built a brick structure, of such solid construction that it was a marvel

at the time, albeit its architectural features were such as to give it the name of "the sugar factory" and "the barn." It much resembled an industrial plant, but it served its purpose. It kept the Capitol at Harrisburg, especially when the Legislature disagreed about the building of the Capitol next session and the year 1899 passed without an appropriation.

Henry Ives Cobb, the architect, had a

be countenanced by the people. When the session of 1899 opened Governor Hastings, in his message, scored the Capitol Commission, from which he had seceded, in unmerciful terms, saying that they had betrayed the trust imposed in them and given the State a Capitol building unfit for habitation. It was evident that something must be done, and on January 31, 1899, a bill was introduced in the House creating a new Capitol Commis-



ATTORNEY GENERAL'S PRIVATE OFFICE.

national reputation. He had been a member of the board of architects selected to act as judges of the buildings at the Columbian Exposition and was the designer of the Fisheries building. He drew the plans for a number of Chicago's largest structures. At the time of his selection to design Pennsylvania's Capitol, he was in the employment of United States Treasury Department, doing expert architectural work, and was engaged in the erection of buildings in six different States.

The Legislature knew that the unsightly brick pile turned over to the State would not

sion to finish the Capitol and appropriating \$2,000,000 and the unexpended balance left by the old Commission for that purpose. This bill was never heard of after it was introduced and it died in committee.

In the Senate a bill was introduced authorizing the construction and completion of the State Capitol building, and continuing the old Commission in office for that purpose. It authorized an appropriation of \$4,000,000 or \$1,000,000 a year for four years. This bill came out of committee, but its consideration was postponed from time to time

because of factional opposition; and finally it died on the calendar. And that was the last of the new Capitol for two years to come.

After the destruction of the old Capitol in 1897, a movement was begun in the Legislature, February 10, by the introduction of a bill to remove the seat of government to Philadelphia. It was argued that the metropolis of the State would be much better able

Houses for the construction and completion of the State Capitol at Harrisburg, redoubled efforts were made to remove the seat of government to Philadelphia. After a lengthy debate on second reading and the defeat of numerous amendments substituting for Philadelphia a score of cities and towns in all parts of the State—from Pittsburg to Donegal—the bill came up in the House for third reading and final passage. The preju-



AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

to accommodate the large body of men connected with the State government; that the opportunities for pleasure and recreation would be much greater there; that the traveling facilities would be better; and that William Penn, the founder of the Commonwealth, had designed that Philadelphia should be the capital. But the bill when up for second reading was indefinitely postponed. In 1899, another bill to the same effect was introduced and it got as far on in its passage as first reading. In 1901, however, when bills were introduced in both

dice among the people in the interior of the State against locating the capital in a large city—the same prejudice that caused its removal to Lancaster in 1799—weighed heavily against the bill. Then, too, the vast sum of money required to effect the change appeared to many an insuperable objection to the project. Accordingly, on the 8th of May, this last move to take the capital back to Philadelphia was negatived by a vote of 103 to 75. After that the building and completion of the new Capitol at Harrisburg went merrily forward.

Governor Stone had voiced the popular sentiment about completing the Capitol building in his message to the Legislature, January, 1901, when he made the following recommendations on the subject:

The destruction by fire of the main Capitol building on February 2, 1897, was followed by the passage of a bill approved April 14, 1899, appropriating the sum of \$550,000 for the construction of a Capitol building under the supervision of a commission composed of the Board of Public Grounds and

keeping with her wealth, population and dignity as a State. No unnecessary or extravagant expenditure of moneys should be contemplated in its completion, but sufficient moneys should be appropriated to insure a Capitol building that will not be a disgrace to the State and that will not justify unfavorable criticism in comparison with the Capitol buildings of other States.

This Legislature should, in my judgment, pass an act providing for the completion of the Capitol building and appropriating sufficient money to warrant a respectable and sufficient structure. Under



AUDITOR GENERAL'S PRIVATE OFFICE.

Buildings, the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Under this legislation the present structure was built. Without considering the disputes in said commission, and without considering the merits of said disputes, the result is a structure which is of sufficient stable foundation to warrant a further appropriation for its completion and, owing to the increased cost of materials and labor that entered into it, the moneys expended in it cannot now be regarded as a wasteful expenditure. The problem now to be dealt with is the completion of this structure—either in accordance with the plan in the minds of those who constructed it, or by some other plan that shall be adopted by the Legislature.

Pennsylvania should have a Capitol building in

the Constitution of the State, there is no provision for borrowing money for the purpose and the moneys expended in its completion must be paid out of the general revenues of the State. Care must be had then with reference to the amount of revenues that can be diverted from the general necessary expenditures. Owing to the increasing demands of necessary charitable institutions and the uncertainty that always surrounds anticipated revenue, I do not think it would be safe to take out of the revenues for the next two years sufficient moneys to complete this building, and if it cannot be completed in time for the meeting of the next Legislature in January, 1903, its completion may as well be postponed until the meeting of the Legislature in January, 1905.

I, therefore, respectfully recommend the passage of a law appropriating annually so much of the general revenues of the State during the next four years as the Legislature shall deem necessary for the proper completion of this building and providing that it be finished by the first Tuesday in January, 1905.

Three bills were accordingly introduced in the House of Representatives for the erection and completion of the State Capitol, early in

the bill for the removal of the capital to Philadelphia was defeated (see p. 58). After amending it, the House sent it to the Senate for concurrence, which was refused, whereupon a conference committee was appointed. Its report not being accepted by the House, the Senate receded from its non-concurrence in the amendments made by the House and it was presented to the Governor for his signature on June 27, the last day of



TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

the session of 1901—one by Mr. Calder, of Harrisburg; one by Mr. Kennedy, of Beaver county, and one by Mr. Palm, of Crawford county. But owing to the intervention of the attempt to remove the capital to Philadelphia, these bills received little consideration. In the Senate Mr. Fox, of Dauphin county, likewise early in the session introduced a bill for the construction and completion of the State Capitol building. This bill, having passed the Senate May 1, was reported from a committee of the House by Mr. Cassell, of Lancaster county, as an amended House bill, in the afternoon of the same day on which

the session. It became a law July 18, 1901. This disagreement centered about the cost of the Capitol. The bill as passed by the Senate made the cost not to exceed \$5,000,000. As passed finally, the cost was not to exceed \$4,000,000. The following is the text of the bill:

AN ACT

To provide for the removal of the two buildings now occupied by the Secretary of Internal Affairs and other Departments of the State Government and the Secretary of Agriculture and other Departments of the State Government, and

for the construction and completion of the State Capitol Building, and making an appropriation therefor; and repealing an act, entitled "An act to provide for the erection of a new Capitol Building for the use of the General Assembly, and to secure plans for said building and other buildings to be erected in the future as may be necessary for Executive and Departmental purposes, and making an appropriation therefor," approved the fourteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

factorily supply the needs of said building or buildings. And to employ an architect, who shall be a citizen of Pennsylvania; and said Commission shall receive no compensation whatever for its services, but shall be reimbursed for actual expenses incurred in connection with the duties thereof. Any vacancies occurring in the number of the Commission shall be filled by appointment by the then Governor of the Commonwealth.

Section 2. On the passage of this act, said Commission shall proceed, as speedily as possible, to have necessary drawings and specifications prepared, and



STATE TREASURER'S PRIVATE OFFICE.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall appoint four persons, resident within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who, with the present Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, William A. Stone, shall constitute a Commission until the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and six, when said Commission shall cease to exist; which Commission is hereby authorized and empowered to construct, build and complete the State Capitol Building at Harrisburg, including a power, light and heat plant, of sufficient capacity to satis-

let contracts for the execution of the work. Said Commission may make such modifications in the construction of the building already erected, and in the plans and specifications for the contemplated additions thereto, as it may deem advisable; but said Commission shall provide ample accommodations for the Executive and Departmental branches of the State, as well as the General Assembly, its officers and employes. Said contracts shall include the removal of the two buildings now occupied by the Secretary of Internal Affairs and other departments of the State Government and the Secretary

of Agriculture and other departments of the State Government. Said Commission is hereby authorized and empowered to remove the same, if in the judgment of the Commission it becomes necessary to occupy the whole or any part of either or both sites thereof, for the purpose of the new building. Said Commission shall provide temporary quarters in the new Capitol Building or elsewhere, for the occupants of the above Departmental buildings, during the time of demolition of their present quarters and the construction of new quarters. Said Commis-

gineers, experts, architects, superintendents, clerks and other employees, shall not exceed the sum of four millions (\$4,000,000.00) dollars; of which amount not more than eight hundred thousand dollars shall be paid in any one fiscal year, unless the Governor, State Treasurer and the Auditor General shall certify that there is money enough in the State Treasury, not otherwise appropriated; in which case the amount of the annual expenditure may be increased to a sum not exceeding one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Said



SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS—PRIVATE OFFICE.

sion shall let contracts, by public advertising, to the lowest, best and most responsible bidder, and shall have the right to reject any and all bids; and shall require all contractors to give bonds, satisfactory to said Commission, equal to one-half the amount of the respective contracts. Said building shall be completed in all its parts, ready for occupation, on or before the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and six.

Section 3. The total aggregate cost for the construction of said Capitol Building, including the dome and Departmental wings, also including all fees, commissions, salaries and expenses of all kinds for the Commission, counsellors and attorneys, en-

payments shall be made by the State Treasurer upon warrants drawn by the Auditor General from time to time, upon the presentation to him of specifically itemized vouchers, approved by the proper officers of said commission.

Section 4. The act entitled "An act to provide for the erection of a new Capitol Building for the use of the General Assembly, and to secure plans for said building and such other buildings to be erected in the future as may be necessary for Executive and Departmental purposes, and making an appropriation therefor," approved the fourteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, is hereby repealed; and all

other acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved—The 18th day of July, A. D. 1901.

WILLIAM A. STONE.

As seen from a reading of the Fox bill, it provides that the Commission should serve without compensation except their actual expenses, that they employ a Pennsylvanian as architect, that they provide for the housing of the departments during the time occupied

struction, of Lancaster; Edward Bailey, of Harrisburg.

At the organization meeting of this Commission, held August 20, 1901, Governor Stone was elected president, E. C. Gerwig, private secretary to the Governor, secretary; Edward Bailey, treasurer; Robert K. Young, of Tioga county, solicitor, and T. Larry Eyre, who was then Superintendent of Public Grounds and Buildings, superintendent.

In accordance with the act creating the



SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—PRIVATE OFFICE.

by the work of completing the Capitol, and that they remove the two office buildings which had flanked the old State Capitol burned in the fire of 1897.

The Commission was directed to complete its labors by January 1, 1906, and was composed of the following members:

Governor William A. Stone; Congressman William H. Graham, of Allegheny; William P. Snyder, President pro tempore of the Senate, of Chester county; Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer, Superintendent of Public In-

Commission, architects were asked to submit plans for the completion of the building. In order to induce responsible architects to enter the competition, the Commission announced that five per cent. of the cost of the building would be paid to the successful architect for the supervision of the construction of the building and five architects submitting the next best plans should receive \$1,000 each.

The Commission selected as its architectural adviser Prof. W. R. Ware, professor of architecture in Columbia University. The

plans were submitted under *nom de plumes* and neither the architectural adviser nor the members of the Commission had any knowledge of the identity of the competitors. As the result of a very exhaustive examination of the plans and specifications submitted, Professor Ware reported to the Commission that it would be safe to select any one of four sets of plans. The Commission selected a set of plans as the best submitted, which were

The corner stone laid August 10, 1898, not being considered representative of the building now to be constructed and completed, a new stone was laid on the corner just to the right of the main entrance. The ceremony was very simple. It consisted merely of the placing of the box in the hollow stone by Architect Huston and Contractor Payne, the laying of a bed of cement for the capstone by Governor Pennypacker



ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

the work of Joseph M. Huston, of Philadelphia.

More than a year of tedious work was done on the specifications and materials. Members of the commission traveled all over the country to the various granite quarries inspecting the stone and informing themselves as to its quality. They had also to determine whether the quarry selected would be capable of turning out the required quantity without any deterioration or differentiation in the color and durability. The result was the selection of Vermont granite of which a number of government buildings have been constructed.

and the swinging of the capstone into place by Contractor Payne's men. The whole affair took only ten minutes.

After the box had been placed in the stone, Architect Huston handed the Governor a silver trowel with an ebony handle and he spread the mortar on the box which was covered with a canvas wrapper tied with violet ribbon. When the task had been completed the two and one-half ton capstone was lowered into place by the steam crane, which proudly floated a new American flag.

With the Governor on the stand was the Capitol Commission and its officials, together with a few State officials and private citizens.

The silver trowel used by the Governor had this inscription on the blade: "This trowel was used by Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker to lay the memorial box in the corner stone of the capitol building of Pennsylvania, May 5, 1904. Architect, Joseph M. Huston. Contractors, George F. Payne & Co."

The copper box was covered on all sides with inscriptions, giving the names of the members of the Capitol Commission, the

Report of the Auditor General, 1903.
Pennsylvania Life Insurance Report, 1902.
Report of State Treasurer, 1903.
Report of Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1903.
Report of Secretary of Internal Affairs on Railroads, Canals, Telegraphs and Telephones, 1903.
Report of Commissioner of Banking, 1903.
Report of Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, 1903.
Report of State Commission of Fisheries, 1902.
Report of Department of Agriculture, 1902.



ADJUTANT GENERAL'S RECEPTION ROOM.

architect and contractor, the heads of the State departments, Senators and Members of Congress from Pennsylvania.

The following were placed in the box:

William Penn's "No Cross No Crown."

Thirteen United States postage stamps from a penny to a dollar.

United States coins of 1904, silver dollar, one half dollar, one quarter dollar, dime, five cent piece and cent, Louisiana Purchase Exposition gold dollar with Jefferson head.

Laws of Pennsylvania, 1903.

Vetoes of the Governor and inaugural address, 1903.

Report of the Auditor General, 1902.
Report of the Factory Inspector, 1903.
Report of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, 1902.

List of charters of Pennsylvania corporations.
Report of the Attorney General, 1902.
Smull's Legislative Hand Book, 1903.
William A. Kelker's weather reports of Harrisburg, from 1889 to 1903.
Catalogue of the University of Pennsylvania for 1903-04.

Copies of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, *Public Ledger*, and *Evening Bulletin*. *Pittsburgh Gazette* and *Pittsburgh Post*, *Erie Morning Dispatch*, *Lancaster New Era*, and *Lancaster Examiner*, Harrisburg

Patriot, and *Harrisburg Telegraph*, and *Erie Evening Herald*.

Pennsylvania Magazine, January, 1904.

Photograph of George F. Payne, contractor.

On the whole there were very few delays. At first it was a little difficult to get the required number of brick, which ran into the millions. Then strikes held up the delivery of some of the granite and structural iron. The stonecutters delayed the work for a short

only its regular session, but one extra session. These sessions also interfered greatly with the building operations.

The Commission divided its appropriation as follows:

George F. Payne & Co., \$3,522,638.12.

Joseph M. Huston's commission, \$185,631.90.

George Gray Barnard, the sculptor, \$100,000.

Edwin A. Abbey, the artist, \$70,000.

Miss Violet Oakley, the artist, \$20,000.



INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

time by insisting that all of the granite should be dressed on Pennsylvania soil and when this was satisfactorily adjusted delays were caused by the transportation of some of the material. Carloads of material were frequently side-tracked and other interruptions of the work occurred. But at no time was the delay sufficient to cause serious embarrassment to the contractors, and when the time limit had expired it was found that the work was to all purposes complete.

Four Legislatures met in the Capitol during the construction period—those of 1899, 1901, 1903 and 1905—the last holding not

Competing architects, \$5,000.

Expenses of the commission, \$50,839.04.

Balance turned into treasury, \$45,890.94.

In the building of the new Capitol there were six fatal accidents, but no note was taken of the numerous small accidents that happened from time to time, and were not of a serious character. At the very outset of the work Owen Roberts, the superintendent of construction, was killed by a fall of terra cotta wall which the workingmen were tearing out. He was not supposed to be in an exposed position, but a large piece of terra

cotta suddenly fell on his head, fracturing his skull. Others killed from time to time were: William Campbell and George Johnson, of Harrisburg, laborers; Albert Lyter, of Philadelphia, an iron erector; Lucas Hoelle, Harrisburg, a laborer; W. Kauffman, of Philadelphia, a roofer. This is considered the smallest number of accidents that ever happened on the erection of a building the size of the Capitol. Builders estimate that

the small area of ground on which it stands. In order to give it the setting which its height and length and breadth demand, an effort was made to pass a law enlarging the Capitol grounds. Senator Fox, of Dauphin county, introduced a bill appropriating \$2,000,000 for the purpose of extending the park by the purchase of the ground from Walnut to North streets and from Fourth to the railroad. This bill was fairly on its way



INSURANCE COMMISSIONER'S PRIVATE OFFICE.

there is one fatal accident for every \$200,000 of contract price for a building, but on the new Capitol there was but one man killed for every \$800,000 of contract price. The Land Title building in Philadelphia cost \$2,000,000 and seventeen men were killed while it was being erected, while on the Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, which cost \$3,000,000, twenty-two men were killed.

When the Legislature of 1905 held its session, the new Capitol was practically finished on the outside. It stood on Capitol Hill—a magnificent specimen of architectural beauty. But its massive proportions were seen to be entirely incommensurate with

through the Legislature when it was halted by the cry of no funds, and never considered in the House.

The furnishing of the new Capitol was not provided for by the act of July 18, 1901, authorizing the construction and completion of the State Capitol. For a quarter of a century or more, the Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings have had the power under the law to "repair and furnish the chambers and committee rooms of the two houses of the Legislature." In the year 1885, "the several departments of the government" were included within the scope of that power. Payment was to be made by the

State Treasurer for such "repairs and furnishings," "out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, on accounts to be audited by the Auditor General and the State Treasurer in the usual manner." In 1901, the Legislature added the following proviso to the clause enumerating the power just referred to: "That expenditures allowed under this section shall not be so construed as to authorize the Commissioners of Public

Carved panels, wainscoting, mantels and designed woodwork, ..	889,940 00
Bacarat cut-glass panels,	138,757 09
Bronze postoffice fronts, gallery, railing and stairs in House and Senate library, screen in Treasury Department, and bronze trimmings on all, special fire-proof filing case,	400,000 00
Designed glass mosaic,	28,759 20
Bronze railing,	2,754 80



BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Grounds and Buildings to complete the present Capitol building."

Under this authority, the Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings proceeded to furnish the new capitol. As will be seen in the following chapter, they furnished it in keeping with the building and with the wealth and greatness of the Commonwealth. The expense incurred is as follows:

Special designed fireproof cases for filing and preserving of records and papers, \$1,534,856 20
Furniture, desks, chairs, tables, etc. 876,066 40

Marble wainscoting, mantels, bases,	278,109 47
Constructions for flues, fireplaces, etc.,	21,237 59
Raised ornamentation, gilding, decorating and painting,	779,472 96
Mural art painting,	14,660 50
Interlocking hardwood parquetry flooring,	142,412 47
Modeling and sculpture with patterns,	137,600 00
Vaults and safes,	66,000 00
Carpets, rugs, hangings and curtains,	14,044 42

Designed clocks and clock fittings, Monumental art bronze standards, chandeliers, brackets in the three chief departments of the government (Ex- ecutive, Legislative and Judicial), main en- trance, dome, House, Senate, ante-rooms, caucus rooms, Su-	32,079 20	Additions and alterations to elec- tric lighting throughout the building,	71,833 00
		Cement flooring throughout the building to receive the finished parquetry flooring,	25,117 77
		Temporary alterations, fittings, carpets, electric lights, furniture, etc., for House and Senate com- mittee rooms and departments, .	45,351 16
		Labor and material furnished by	



SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE—PRIVATE OFFICE.

preme Court room and Executive recep- tion room:		George F. Payne & Co. in con- structing the eighth floor for the use of new departments and committee rooms,	
Standards, \$436,950 40			303,693 14
Chandeliers and brack- ets, 630,606 95	1,067,557 35	Installing wires for two telephone and two telegraph systems throughout the building,	17,666 73
Special designed bronze electric chandeliers and brackets in the subordinate departments,	931,965 61	Edwin A. Abbey, account of mural art painting contract,	15,000 00
Installation of thermostats and valves throughout the building, special work in connection with heating and ventilating, also air compressors,	59,408 00	Joseph M. Huston, account of architect commission,	235,000 00
		Total,	\$8,179,343 06

Balance due J. H. Sanderson, decorations and painting,	\$10,000 00	Estimates for furnishings, etc., ordered by direction of the Board of Grounds and Buildings, and not yet delivered,	2,500 00
Balance due J. H. Sanderson, according to letter of May 2, 1906, not less than \$50,000 and not more than, ..	100,000 00		
Parquetry flooring, .	106 20		
Balance due Edwin A. Abbey, contract mural painting, ..	207,887 50	Amount expended or to be expended by the Capitol Commission,	\$4,000,000 00
Balance due J. M. Huston, architect; commission, 4 per cent.,	104,585 42	Amount appropriated by Act of April 14, 1897,	550,000 00
	—————		
	\$422,579 12	Total for building and furnishing,	\$13,154,422 18



DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER'S DEPARTMENT.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW CAPITOL

THE total length of the building is 520 feet, the breadth through the center line 254 feet, and through each of its side wings 212 feet. The building covers about two acres of ground and a man, walk-

for the purpose of such a building by the architects of the Renaissance. In the capitals of the columns and mouldings of the entablature, the simpler forms of the Greek Corinthian order have been followed. Yet



COMMISSIONER OF FORESTRY—LIBRARY.

ing around the building would have to traverse half a mile. The area of the building is larger than that of St. Paul's in London; and its length is greater than that of Westminster Abbey. The height of the main horizontal line above the balustrade is 100 feet; from the ground to the top of the statue on the dome, 272 feet.

The exterior is in classic style, as adapted

the influence of the Roman use of it is shown in many particulars. The arrangement and forms of the windows and their several embellishments are such as were employed by the builders of the Italian Renaissance, while the dome is modeled after that of St. Peter's. The general result of this combination is an effect that is very monumental, and not less so because it is distinguished by reserve.

Standing on a slight eminence, known as Capitol Hill, in the wooded park of fifteen acres, the structure turns its principal facade towards the west. It rests on a basement of squared and smoothed stones. In general, the building is laid out in a main structure with central, north and south wings. Massive Corinthian columns front each wing, monoliths of granite, weighing thirty-five tons each.

other great events in Pennsylvania history. An allegorical group, representing "History," in a circular medallion, is carved immediately below the "Declaration." "Education," in a similar medallion, flanks "History." "Mining" and "Agriculture" fill in the bottom panels on either side of the door. The decorated posts are studded with heads of men—types intended to tell future generations the characteristics of the men who were



FACTORY INSPECTOR'S PRIVATE OFFICE.

The three bronze doors of the capitol on the west front are among the finest in the United States. The main door "The People's Portal," is 16 feet 8 inches high and 12 feet 3 inches wide, the largest bronze door in the United States. It was cast in one piece, front and back, and weighs 12,600 pounds. The casting and finishing took 100 men fourteen months. The door is divided into panels portraying the "Landing of Penn," "The Signing of the Treaty with the Indians," the "Signing of the Declaration of Independence," the "Signing of the Constitution," and

immediately concerned in the building of the Capitol.

The dome is surmounted by a gilt ball, supporting a bronze and gilded statue, known as "Miss Penn" and symbolic of the Commonwealth. It is poised facing the west, the right arm forward, and the left upholding a garlanded mace. The head of Miss Penn is 272 feet above the ground. The dome rests upon a bed of cement overlaid with 7,000,000 bricks, which foundation in turn is upheld by a bed of slate rock provided by nature. This massive structure stands inde-

pendently and would continue unimpaired if the rest of the building were removed or demolished. The total weight of the materials constituting the dome is 52,000,000 pounds. It is said that a glass jar, sealed and containing a Greek Testament, was buried in the cement at the foundation by three of the workmen.

The material of which the exterior is built is a species of high-grade granite, known as "monumental," from quarries in Hardwick, Vermont, of which 40,000 separate pieces were used, weighing from one to thirty-five

and tiers of windows show best their pattern of dark upon the lighter field of masonry. Then the projections of porticos and cornices reveal themselves in rich contrast to the plainer portions, the columns disengage themselves in individual assertion, the intricacy of the capitol acquires additional luxuriance, the modeling of the various forms of ornamentation is most delicately penciled, and the surface of the whole building is embroidered with surprises of shadowed color.

Upon entering the Capitol by "The Peo-



CHIEF OF DEPARTMENT OF MINES—PRIVATE OFFICE.

tons each. There are thirty-two magnificent monoliths in the structure, weighing thirty-five tons each. A total of more than 400,000 cubic feet of granite were used on the exterior of the building alone, or something over 1100 car-loads. Its characteristics are a closely grained texture, which is easily worked but subsequently hardens and, notwithstanding a speckle of bluish gray, is in it, it is of an unusual whiteness. In fact, from a little distance it has the appearance of marble, without, however, its glare of whiteness. In the early afternoon, when the sun is upon the front of the building and sufficiently high to cast the shadows of every form and moulding, the rows

ple's Portal," your eyes will try the question whether to look up or down. You are in the rotunda. Above you there is an immensity of space and height—a ponderous mass of columns—broad and dividing stairways—proud pilasters—a crown of ornament—galleries for the tread of curious humanity—then a blue vault dotted with stars, to which your eyes soar like a bewildered bird. Every one of the rainbow's colors—from violet to red—is bidding for your admiration. Suddenly you see an inscription around the frieze of the upper and lower cornice. It is a quotation from William Penn (see p. 5) :

THERE MAY BE ROOM THERE FOR SUCH A HOLY EXPERIMENT. FOR THE NATIONS WANT A PRECEDENT. AND MY GOD WILL MAKE IT THE SEED OF A NATION. THAT AN EXAMPLE MAY BE SET UP TO THE NATIONS. THAT WE MAY DO THE THING THAT IS TRULY WISE AND JUST.

Tired of looking up so high, your eyes

principal animals, birds, fishes, and insects native in the State, as well as the leading industries and occupations of the people. The whole is history written on the floor.

Rising from the floor in the angles of the rotunda, are magnificent standards with massive bases, tall shafts, and branching clusters of electric lights. They are entirely of gilt bronze, while those higher up on the balustrade of the stair-case and balcony have shafts of marble. In the entrance corridor



HEALTH COMMISSIONER'S DEPARTMENT.

drop. You see something strange beneath your feet. It is the tiled pavement. The tiles are a deep red, and are interspersed with medallions and tablets, on which may be read the history of Pennsylvania. The design is of ancient origin. It is found in St. Mark's, in Venice. After the Moravians had brought it to America, it became a lost art, and remained so until Henry C. Mercer, of Doylestown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, revived it. He it was that fashioned the floor of the rotunda and corridors. The four hundred medallions and tablets show the

and everywhere throughout the building fresh examples of lanterns, standards and candelabra meet the eye with constant change of design and variety of richness.

The corridors extending north and south from the rotunda communicate with the extreme wings. Their walls, wainscoted with marble, are divided into bays by a series of pilasters, the gilded capitals of which present an adaptation of the classic model. For the traditional rosettes are substituted portrait heads, typical of the various nationalities that have gone to the making of the Common-

wealth's composite citizenship; while the national flower or foliage of each country represented has been woven into the decorative designs.

As one enters from the rotunda, the capitals, facing us, one on each side of the front of the arch, contain the head of Franklin, wreathed with oak.

a portrait head of Heinrich Melchoir Muhlenberg proclaim the German elements.

The French influence is suggested in the next capitals by fleur-de-lis associated with a portrait of the physician and surgeon, Daniel Hayes Agnew.

The Swedish element is next recorded by fir cones and foliage and the portrait of Gus-



HEALTH COMMISSIONER'S PRIVATE OFFICE.

The next pair, at right angles to them, adorning the first capitals within the corridor, commemorate the Scottish element. The foliage is the thistle and the portrait that of George Keith.

In the following pair of capitals, the shamrock proclaims the Scotch-Irish influence, and the portrait is that of James Logan.

The next capitals contain the English rose and the portrait of Daniel Boone.

Cornflowers in the following capitals and

tavus Hesselius, the earliest painter and organ-builder in America.

In the pair following, the Welsh immigration is recalled by the leek and a portrait of David Jones, a famous Baptist Clergyman of the early days of the Province.

The Dutch in Pennsylvania are commemorated in the next pair of capitals by means of tulips and a portrait of the astronomer and statesman, David Rittenhouse.

The Polish element in the composite set-

tlement of Pennsylvania is noted by the carnation and by a portrait of the patriot, Pu-laski.

The last pair of capitals as you leave the corridors, or as you enter from the courts in the extreme wings, are decorated with corn, and represent the aboriginal inhabitants of the State.

Entering from the north court into the north corridor, we are confronted with the portrait of the Oneida Chief, Shikellimy.

to Senate and House lead through elaborate and beautiful doorways, surmounted with sculptured figures. These two chambers present the most elaborate and artistic decoration to be found in the building outside the interior of the great dome.

In the Senate chamber the predominating color is a dark green, relieved by gold. The chamber is 96 by 80 feet. The floor is hard wood parquetry. From the walls at frequent intervals four Doric pilasters, fluted



STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSIONER'S PRIVATE OFFICE.

In the south court the Indian portrait is that of Teedyuscung, a Delaware Chief, known as "Honest John" and "War Trumpet."

In both the north and south corridors, the vaultings of the ceilings leave a series of seven lunette-shaped spaces at each side. These are filled with mural paintings. Leading from the courts and corridors, heavy doors of costly wood open into various department offices and into the Senate and House caucus rooms.

From the great gallery running around the dome at the second floor, the main entrances

in gold, rise on each side from an Irish green Connemara marble wainscoting to support the frieze. The ceiling is ribbed into curved recesses, elaborately gilded in quaint designs. Six immense gilded bronze chandeliers are suspended from the ceiling by massive chains of the same material, each chandelier supporting six great cut glass electric light globes. There are two large panels, outlined in dull gold, on each side of the presiding officer's chair, while the entrances to the side rooms are through doorways of massive mahogany.

In the House chamber the acme of decora-

tive art seems to have been reached. It is wainscoted in marble from the French Pyrenees, a blend of cream and buff, clouded with blurs of faint rose and delicate gray. For a thousand years the quarry had not been worked and it took much persuasion to induce the aristocratic owners to allow the reopening for Pennsylvania's House of Representatives. Eight great bronze chandeliers of special design are suspended from the ceiling.

ably. Above them in both chambers are circular windows of stained glass. The subjects embodied in this decoration in glass are in the Senate, in order from the right of the President's chair:

WEAVING: holding a shuttle.

TEMPERANCE: pouring water from a pitcher.

GLASS-BLOWING: characterized by the glass-blower's pipe.



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

ing, which has a background of solid blue, with arabesque wrought in heavy gold. From the walls project eighteen brackets, supporting candelabra. The elongated vault which overhangs the broad central arch bears a gilded tablet, facing the Speaker's chair, with the following text in blue letters:

AND YE SHALL KNOW THE TRUTH AND
THE TRUTH SHALL MAKE YOU FREE

The windows of both the Senate and House, facing as they do, the east and the west, admit the direct sunlight and show the brilliancy of the color scheme most admir-

PEACE: bearing an olive branch.

RAILROADS: a train passing in the background.

Continuing on opposite side of the room:

MILITIA: the bayonet symbolizing its military purpose; the keystone, that it is a civic organization.

LEGISLATURE: with the Roman emblem of authority, the "fasces," a bundle of sticks bound together around an axe, symbolizing the power to bind the social units into an organized whole, and to punish infringements of the system.

HISTORY: holding a scroll.

FOUNDRIES: including a landscape with foundries in the distance.

ARCHITECTURE: with a representation of the dome of the Capitol of Pennsylvania.

In the House in the same order:

STEEL AND IRON: an old man with hydraulic hammer.

EDUCATION: garbed in cap and gown, with a suggestion of a university building.

PETROLEUM: showing the staging over an oil-well.

CHEMISTRY: symbolized by a retort.

ELECTRICITY: grasping a thunderbolt.

In the artistic beauty of walls and furniture the suite of apartments assigned to the Governor of the Commonwealth are the finest in the Capitol. The private office of the Governor is a room 35 by 30 feet, wainscoted to a height of 11 feet in American quartered oak, carved in rich and costly de-



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING—SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

ABUNDANCE: holding a cornucopia, or horn of plenty.

COMMERCE: with the emblems, a globe and sail.

STEAM ENGINEERING: showing an arrangement of steam pipes.

RELIGION: with the Cross.

Continuing on the opposite side of the room:

PRINTING PRESS: a boy holding a proof-sheet just pulled from the press.

LIBERTY: with the cap and flag of Liberty.

JUSTICE: with scales.

NATURAL GAS: spouting from a pipe.

BRIDGE-BUILDING: showing a bridge in the background.

sign. The mantel is of African marble, the shelf supported by fan carytides. The reception room is of English crotched oak, though not so elaborate in design. The woodwork of the suite, even to the rooms reserved for the executive clerks, is all of the same material and finish. In the passageway which affords a private entrance from the Governor's room into the official reception room is a book-elevator, communicating with the Library of Records in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. In the center of the over-mantel in the reception room, commemorating the origin of the State, appears the coat-of-arms of William Penn,—a lion

above a shield, on the bar of which are three balls, while from its extremities hangs a ribbon with the motto: *Dum clavum rectum teneam*—"So long as I hold the right key." Around one side of the shield is a laurel branch symbolic of distinguished merit, on the other an oak garland of civic virtue. To the right appears the shield of the United States, and to the left that of Pennsylvania, while below is the name of Penn, with the dates—1644 and 1718—of his birth and death.

The Supreme Court room is on the east wing, at the far end of the fourth floor corridor, a location suggestive of the theory of checks and balances in our government in its distance from the hustle and bustle of the lawmakers and the business of the executive. The chamber is about eighty feet long, running across the corridor and about forty feet wide. It is Greek in detail and finished in rich mahogany with a dais at the north end. The crowning feature is the dome, covered with ornate designs in green and light yel-



DEPARTMENT OF STATE POLICE.

The Lieutenant Governor's suite consists of three rooms—a private office, a reception room and the ladies' parlor. The conspicuous feature in the first two rooms are the mantels, the first of Numidian marble, the second of Irish green. The ceiling of the private office, divided into three oblong coffers, is treated in tones of reddish and grayish purple and gold. The ladies' parlor has a scheme of lighter elegance, the style of Louis Quinze. The ceiling contains a circular painting of Venus and two Loves, by Donald MacGregor.

low glass, affording a subdued effect. From floor to ceiling, on every side, rise massive columns of carved mahogany. For beauty this chamber is not surpassed in the new State House.

So far as the designs of everything in the structure are concerned, they are of special creative workmanship. Every chair, clock, chandelier, divan and mantel are in harmonious design with the apartment as a whole. The clocks in every office are of mahogany, shaped like a keystone, or where other designs have been used the dial is wrought in



FISH COMMISSIONER'S DEPARTMENT.

bronze, to represent the coat of arms of the Commonwealth. The chairs and desks are carved from oak, mahogany or walnut. They conform to the decorations of each department. It will be impossible in the future for anyone to remove a chair from, say, the Governor's offices to another part of the building without noting the lack of harmony with the furniture of the other chamber. The three requisites for architectural perfection—form, color and proportion—mark every feature of the vast edifice and give to it beauty and symmetry.

There are 475 rooms in the Capitol. Their arrangement, entering from the south wing is as follows:

FIRST FLOOR.

South wing—Auditor General.

South corridor—State Treasury and House Library, caucus room and offices.

East wing—State Police.

North corridor—Department of Public Grounds and Buildings, Senate Library and offices and Department of Health.

North wing—Department of Health, Department of Printing, Soldiers' Orphans School Commission.

ENTRESOL.

South wing—Department of Public Instruction.

North wing—Land Office and drafting room of the Department of Internal Affairs.

SECOND FLOOR.

South wing—Governor, Attorney General.

Rotunda—Senate and House and Lieutenant Governor.

North wing—Department of Internal Affairs.

THIRD FLOOR.

South wing—State Department.

North wing—Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food, Forestry, Zoology Divisions, Game and Fish Commission, Forestry Commission.

FOURTH FLOOR.

South wing—Adjutant General, Insurance and Banking Departments.

North wing—Factory Inspection, Fisheries Department, Highway Department.

East wing—Supreme and Superior Court; court chamber and offices.

FIFTH FLOOR.

Drafting rooms of Highway Department, laboratory and specimen rooms of Zoology Division, committee rooms and storage.

The building is equipped with a generating plant for electric lighting and power, two telephone and two telegraph exchanges, and sundry signaling systems. The generating plant consists of four 150 kilowatt direct connected units, operating at 230 volts. The white marble switch board is of unique design. Instead of the usual complement of straight panels, the center one is made in the form of a keystone, to represent the State of Pennsylvania. On this are mounted the pressure gauges for both steam and electricity. The panel to the left marked "Street" contains switches so arranged that the light or the power load, or both, may be thrown either on the generating plant or on the street connection of the Harrisburg Central Station. As the switches are shown in the cut, both the light and power load are on the generators. The next four panels marked "1," "2," "3" and "4" are for the four generators which are connected to them by means of lead cables of 1,200,000 circular mils capacity, carried in concrete ducts under the floor of the engine room. The generator panels are of the

usual design. The two blank panels on the extreme left are intended for additional units to be installed at some future time. The first panel to the right of the Keystone contains switches for all of the power circuits and a watt-meter for measuring the power consumed on these circuits. The next panel contains the switches for the night circuits and a watt-meter for measuring the total current consumed in all the lighting circuits. The next four panels marked "Interior" contain the circuit switches for the various centers of distribution throughout the building. The blank panel on the extreme right is intended for the switches controlling the outside lighting circuits. The distribution of current throughout the building is on the 220-volt, two wire system. There are sixty-one panel boards or centers of distribution in the building, from which the branch circuits are carried to the lights. The doors are made of heavy plate glass. All of the wires are rubber insulated carried in iron conduits.

The telephone service—a complete long distance connection for both the Bell Telephone service and that of the United Telephone & Telegraph Company—was installed in each important room in the building, there being 327 rooms which are equipped with



"Agnew."

CAPITAL IN CORRIDOR.



"Bird."

TILE DESIGN.

long distance connections for both telephone systems.

The telegraph system consists of call boxes in 278 rooms for both the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph Company. The signal system comprises push buttons on each desk in both the Senate and the House, indicating on annunciators located in the ante-rooms, and in addition there are various systems of call bells, so arranged that they may be operated to ring in the committee rooms by the clerks of the Senate and House when sessions are called to order. All of the wires throughout the building, not only for lighting and power, but for the telephone, telegraph and signal systems are carried in iron pipes so that they may be removed without disturbing the finish in the building.

To construct and furnish the Capitol of Pennsylvania, which ranks with the greatest of monumental edifices in America, every continent on the globe contributed in some way, in wood, metal, marble, glass or other material, to its beautiful perfection, while artists and sculptors of world-wide repute have, with brush or chisel, helped to make the massive pile what it is.

The following extract from a letter, shows

the kind of impression Pennsylvania's Capitol makes upon a European traveler in this country :

The Capitol, which in its mass of granite reigns over the city, seems to throw a shadow of power and richness over everything. The outlines equal in beauty any of the beautiful monuments passing into posterity. The gardens which surround it look like an immense basket of foliage and flowers. As to the interior, at the entrance the eye is captivated by the luxuriant profusion of the material used in the construction. In the day time when the sun sends its rays through the windows, or in the evening, when the electric lights lighten it up, the place reminds one of the palace, described in the Arabian Nights, of 1001 Nights. The gold running down the marble and Mosaique sparkle like precious stones, while the bronzes shine with a glimmer more sober and mystic. From the bottom to the top an apotheosis to the joys of light and color. The ground floor also, by an idea, happy as well as original, is paved in the antique style, here and there inlaid with mosaique, representing the animals of fable.

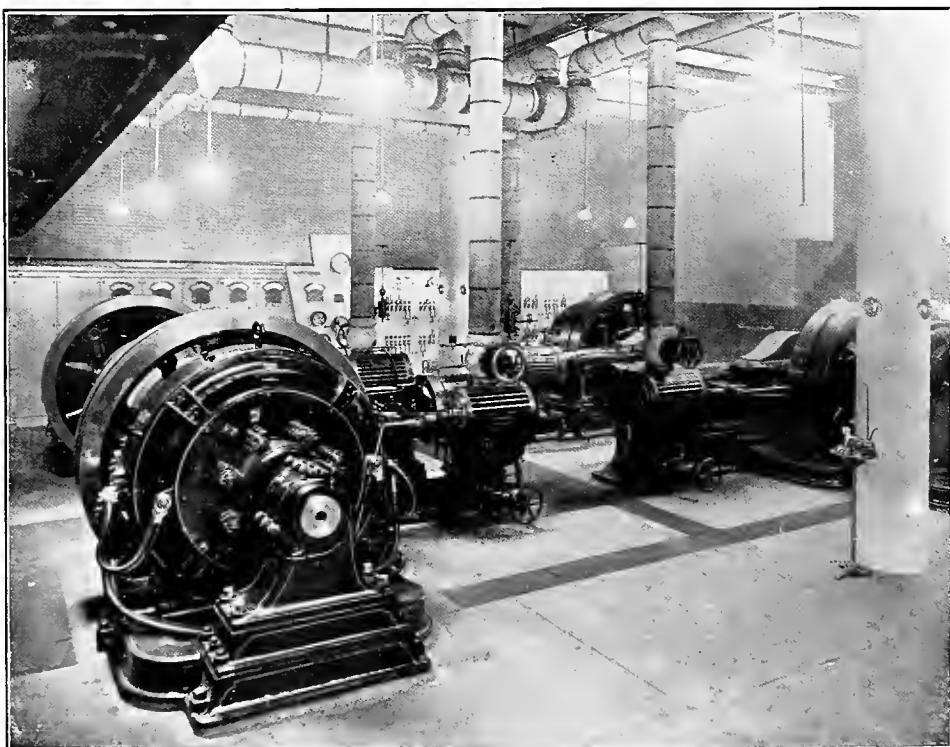
The strong layers of the marble pillars in the Grecian style, give one the idea of an unchangeable strength. The ceilings (*acaisons*) (incased) in the Italian renaissance style with their colors, add to the graceful richness which is revealed in the higher parts of the monument. The central stair-

case in bluish marble is monumental. It will no doubt evoke others in similar style. But it seems so well in its place in the grandiose decorum, that one should wish to see royal trains with fanfare and trompettes pass along it. The annex where the phantasy has had free play, where precious materials are used at profusion, do not give way in richness to the decoration of the rotunda. I have much admired the Hall of the Governor in carved wood, and the chimney pieces in the Middle Age style are grand, although a little heavy considering the height. The halls of the Representatives and the Senators are each in its way a *chef d'oeuvre*. The comfort seems assured in all their details. One could perhaps find a little fault in the exaggeration and overdoing in gilding and ornamentation. In my opinion, a little reticence in certain things would have shown up others to more advantage. The law of contrast is sometimes necessary. It is to be hoped that time will put its coating over the whole, which could then only be improved, when all that is new and loud will be softened down. But the Capitol as it is, will remain a jewel, of which a nation may be proud, particularly as it is the work of one of its citizens. The man who has achieved and executed this monument is a genius, and may

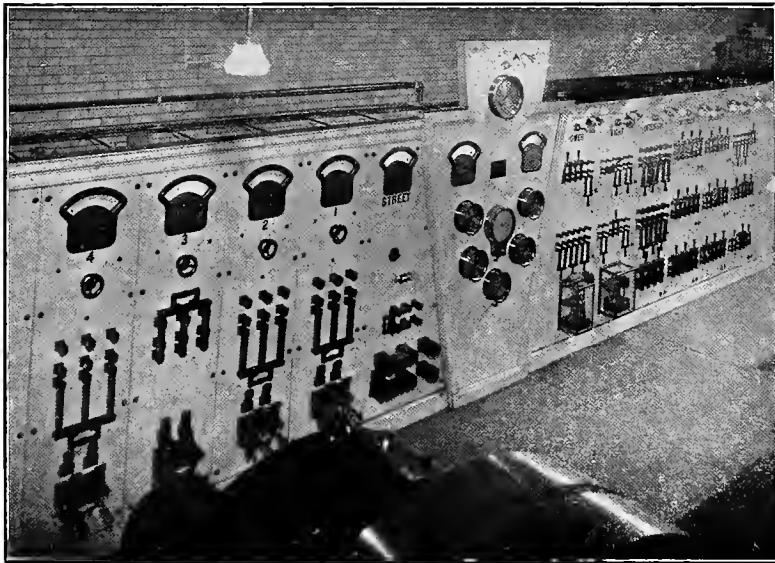
rank among the first artists of the eighteenth and nineteenth century. I wish you could yourself see and admire this edifice when finished. It is a real artistic treat.

The work of painter and sculptor in the beautiful building is so rich in effect—ästhetically, historically, and ethically—that it deserves some space in this description.

The sculpture of George Gray Barnard found in and about the Capitol follows the idea in the commission given him, to reflect the spirit of Pennsylvania men and women in all the various phases of life. Marble groups show types of the pioneers who settled the State. Two axterior groups of figures are placed at the right and left respectively of the main entrance of the Capitol. One group represents obedience to the law; the other disobedience; or "Life's Joys" and "Life's Woes." There are thirty-three figures in the two groups—some colossal in size, others life. Mr. Barnard made his models in Moret, near Paris, while the figures



ENGINES AND GENERATORS.



ELECTRIC SWITCH BOARD.

themselves were chiseled out of marble in the great quarries of Carrara, Italy.

The subject of the mural paintings of Edwin Austin Abbey in the Capitol is "The Romance of the Founding of the State," and it starts in the Reception Room of the Governor and runs through the corridor, House, Senate and Superior Court room to the dome. The subjects for these pictures begin with the early dreams of William Penn, showing him seated at Oxford, building those first castles in the air which resulted in the founding of Pennsylvania. The founder is shown on his way to America in the ship *Welcome*, in the landing scene, in making friends with the Indian, and in other episodes of his life.

Other paintings show the early life of the pioneers, the development of the coal and iron mines, and the building of the great shops and forges. All of these scenes are interspersed with portraits of the men prominent in the development of the State—her great jurists and statesmen and warriors.

In the Supreme Court chamber are placed scenes symbolical of "Traditional Law," "Written Law," "Roman Law," and "Justice."

The series of mural paintings which was committed to Miss Violet Oakley is "The

Foundation of the State of the Liberty Spiritual," used in the decoration of the Governor's reception room. Sixteen panels of canvas compose the frieze. The series begins with the translation and printing of the Bible by Tyndale, the smuggling of it into England, the burning of it at Oxford, his martyrdom. Then follow panels illustrative of the spread of the Bible and of Puritanism and of the Civil War. Next come George Fox and William Penn. A number of panels deal with Penn—his conversion to the Quaker doctrine while at Oxford, his expulsion from home, his preaching and arrest, his imprisonment at Newgate, his dream of an asylum across the sea, the signing of the charter of Pennsylvania by the King, and, finally, Penn's landing on the soil of his province. Miss Oakley's part is, as it were, the first chapter in Mr. Abbey's "Romance of the Founding of the State."

The series of paintings to adorn the north corridor are the work of John W. Alexander. They show how the face of the State has changed since the days of its settlement—how it looked long ago and how it looks now.

The paintings of William B. Van Ingen, in the south corridor, form a beautiful portion of the artistic adornment of the new State

house. They are illustrative of the racial and religious elements of Pennsylvania. The titles of the pictures are:

German emigrants from the Palatinate arriving on the *Sara Maria*.

The "pedalavium" or feet washing ceremony of the Mennonites.

A Rosicrucian monk.

A Moravian sister preaching to the Indians.

A brother of the Ephrata community transcribing the Declaration of Independence for the Congress of the United States.

The open air baptism of the Dunkers.

Printing the Bible.

Sisters of the Ephrata community spinning and carding.

"Gloria Dei," the Old Swedes Church.

The bonfires lighted by the early settlers on Christmas eve.

The trombone choir of the "Unitas Fratrum."

The Scotch-Irish teaching theology in "Log College."

Pastorius and the first petition circulated in the colonies for the abolition of slavery.



"Cobbler."

TILE DESIGN.

CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT

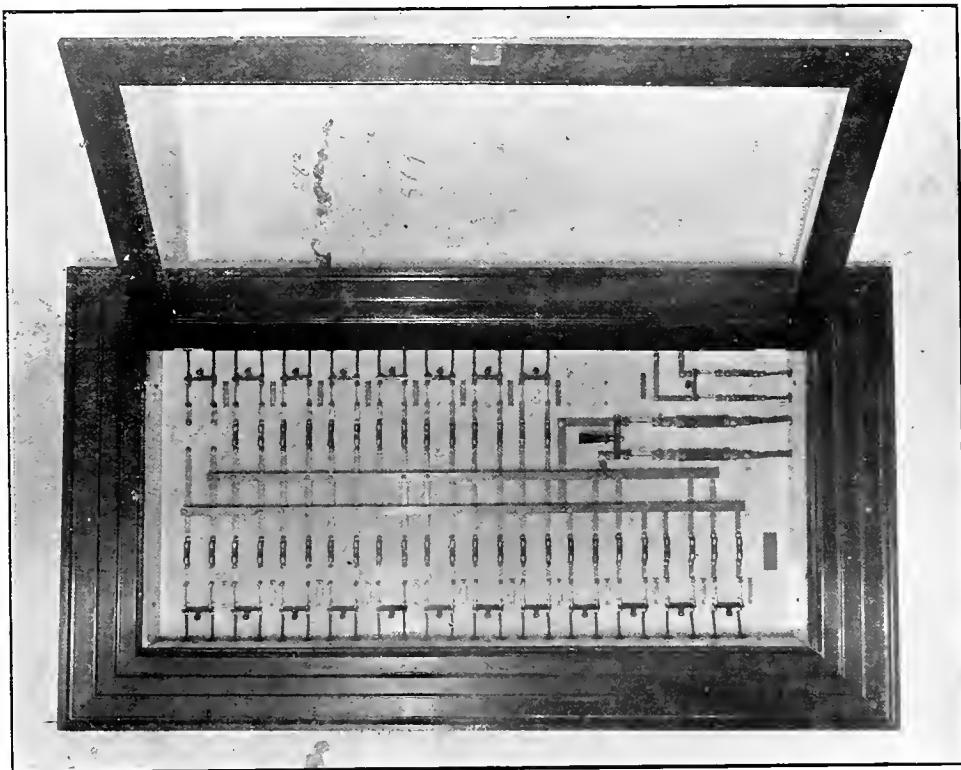
The following firms and individuals deserve credit for the part they have taken in the construction and equipment of the new State Capitol of Pennsylvania

Architect, Joseph M. Huston, Philadelphia.
Assistant to Mr. Huston, Stanford B. Lewis.
General Contractors, Geo. F. Payne & Co., Philadelphia.
Granite Work, Woodbury Granite Company, Hardwick, Vt.
Granite Setting, C. F. Parsons, New York.
Electrical Equipment, Keller-Pike Company, Philadelphia.
Engines, Harrisburg Foundry & Machine Company, Harrisburg, Pa.
Interior Marble Work, The Robert C. Fisher Company, New York.
Bronze Work, Henry-Bonnard Bronze Company, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Metallic Furniture, Penn Construction Company, Marietta, Pa.
Elevators, Morse, Williams & Company, Philadelphia.
Cast Plaster Work and Modeling, Buehler & Lauter, New York.
Glass, Painting and Interior Decorating, D. A. MacGregor & Bro., Philadelphia.
Furniture, Electroliers, Carpets and Rugs, John H. Sanderson, Philadelphia.
Interior Wood and Cabinet Work, A. Wilt & Sons, Philadelphia; American Car and Foundry Company, Wilmington, Del.; William Russel; F. D. Kramer & Son, Philadelphia.
Hardware, C. J. Field's Sons, Philadelphia.
Sculpture, George Gray Barnard.
Mural Paintings and Decorations, Miss Violet Oakley; Edwin A. Abbey; John W. Alexander; W. B. Van Ingen; Donald MacGregor.
Assistant and Supervisor to the Capitol Commission, Bernard R. Green, Superintendent of the Congressional Library, Washington.
Excavating, United Ice and Coal Company, Harrisburg.
Concrete Foundation, Vulcanite Paving Company, Philadelphia.
Rough Masonry Walls and Brick Work, Joseph Bechtel, Philadelphia.
Structural Steel Work, American Bridge Company, Pencoyd, Pa.
Fire Proofing and Terra Cotta, National Fire-proof Company, Philadelphia.
Ornamental Iron Work, William F. Remppis, Philadelphia.
Wire Furring, Merritt & Co., Philadelphia.
Plastering, Plain and Ornamental, J. W. & C. H. Reeves, Philadelphia.
Window Frames and Sash, Harrisburg Planning Mill Company.
DYNAMOS, C. & C. Company, New York.
Boilers, E. Keeler & Co., Williamsport, Pa.
Steam Fitting, Plumbing and Ventilating, Robert Scott Engineering Company, Philadelphia.
Tile Work, Joseph S. Miller & Co., Philadelphia.
Tile Floor, Moravian, Henry C. Mercer, Doylestown, Pa.
Roofing and Skylights, Meade Roofing and Cornice Company, Philadelphia.
Terra Cotta on Dome, Armstrong & Conkling, Philadelphia.
Cement Floors and Pavements, Vulcanite Paving Co. and Filbert Paving Co., Philadelphia.
Steel Setting, The Etter Erecting Company, Philadelphia.
Plumbing, Wm. Anderson, Philadelphia.
Wood Floors, Jas. G. Wilson Manufacturing Company, Norfolk, Va.
Temperature Regulator, Johnson Service Company, Milwaukee, Wis.
Ornamental Stained Glass, Alfred Godwin, Philadelphia.
Designer of Ornamental Stained Glass Windows in House and Senate, W. B. Van Ingen, New York.
General Hardware, Henry Gilbert & Son, Harrisburg.
Brick, Bigler & Co., Harrisburg.
Foundation Stone, Hummelstown Brownstone Company.
Lime and Cement, B. G. Galbraith, Harrisburg.
For more extended notices of individuals and firms who had most to do in the construction and equipment of the State Capitol, see pages following portraits of State officials.

THE DEDICATION OF THE NEW CAPITOL

HARRISBURG has had many great days in its history—occasions when it had been on tip-toe of anticipation and expectancy for days, weeks and

strand”—have been in session in the Capital City of Pennsylvania. But of all the gatherings—great and small—of people from the State and Nation, the one that came together



ELECTRIC SWITCH BOARD PANEL.

months before, but October fourth, in the year one thousand nine hundred and six, was the greatest of them all. It was the day of the dedication of the new Capitol. History has been written in Harrisburg—many chapters of it. Conventions of all kinds—from naming a President of the United States to sending a missionary “to India’s coral

to dedicate the magnificent structure on Capitol Hill, will remain the longest on the scroll of these events. For it was written in blazing letters of glory. The sixty thousand people that came from the four corners of the State were not delegates. The dedication was an affair of pure democracy. Everybody that wanted to come, could do so and wear a



"*Logan.*"

CAPITAL IN CORRIDOR.

badge—the badge of citizenship. And many more would have come had the heavens been more propitious and not opened the flood-gates of rain early in the morning and kept them open all day long. Rain was the only unwelcome visitor present at the dedication.

On the evening before, the sun had scarcely sunk behind the Cumberland hills, before the Capitol and the Hill blazed out in electric glory. Bright lights glowed in the dome, glittered in the legislative halls, and dazzled in the rotunda and the corridors, and inspiring music contributed additional charm. Tiny lamps also shone from amidst flower-beds, shrubs and trees, and vari-colored globes hung on ropes stretched along the walks and terraces. The park was a veritable fairy-land. The city had likewise prepared a feast for the eye and the ear. A Venetian canopy, erected in Market Square, and festoons of lights around the Square and along Market street, together with a concert by the Commonwealth Band, gave added pleasure to that which the State had provided. Nor was all this illumination and music for the people of Harrisburg alone. Thousands of visitors from the State were already there to see and hear it.

The dedicatory ceremonies, with a few exceptions, were carried out according to the following program:

MORNING.

11.30 A. M.—Reading from the Scriptures by John H. Dillingham, of the Society of Friends, after which silence for a few moments is requested.

Transfer of the Capitol to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by Building Commission. Address by the President of the Building Commission, William A. Stone.

Acceptance and address by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Samuel W. Pennypacker.

Oration by the President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt.

Benediction by the Bishop of Harrisburg, the Right Reverend James Henry Darlington.

12.30 P. M.—Military Parade.

AFTERNOON.

Inspection of the Capitol.

Music by Walter Damrosch and the New York Symphony Orchestra.

Part I—At 2 P. M.

(In the Rotunda of the Capitol.)

1. "Die Meistersinger," *Wagner*
 - a Prelude.
 - b Prize Song.
 - c Dance of the Apprentices.
2. Waltz, "Vienna Blood," *Strauss*
3. Allegretto from the 8th Symphony, *Beethoven*
4. Suite, "Peer Gynt," No. 1, *Grieg*
 - a In the Morning.
 - b Anita's Dance.
 - c In the Halls of the Mountain King.
5. Hymn to St. Cecilia, *Gounod*
6. Norwegian Wedding Procession, *Grieg*
7. March, "Aida," *Verdi*

Part II—At 4 P. M.

(On the Grand Stand.)

8. Overture, "Tannhauser," *Wagner*
9. Allegro con grazia from Pathetique symphony, *Tchaikowsky*

10. a "Whisperings Among the Flowers,
..... *Von Blon*
b "Cavalry Ride," *Rubenstein*
11. Largo, *Handel*
12. Ride of the Valkyries, *Wagner*
13. Dances from "Nell Gwynn," *German*
14. Suite from "Carmen," *Bizet*
15. Overture, "Mignon," *Thomas*

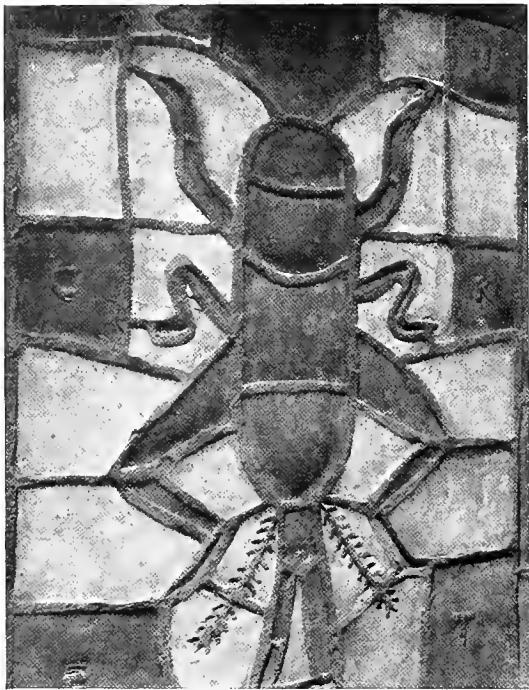
EVENING.

6.00-7.00 P. M.—Music by Kindle's First Regiment Band in the Grand Stand.
7.30-9.30 P. M.—Band Concerts in the Riverside Parks. Bands will be stationed at or near Walnut Street, the Executive Mansion, Liberty, Foster and Reily Streets.
8.00 P. M.—Fire Works on Hargest's Island, Susquehanna river, opposite the center of the city; these can be seen from any point in the Riverside Parks from Walnut to Boas Streets.

The first and most exciting event of the day was the arrival of the President of the United States. A great throng had congregated at the Union Station to get the first glimpse. At 11 o'clock the train rolled in and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired. The President was received by Mayor Gross, Auditor General Snyder, State Treasurer Berry, State Senators Fox and Sproul, Speaker Walton and Secretaries Jones and Lynch, of the Capitol Commission. As the party walked out of the depot the chimes in the Zion Lutheran Church rang out "The Star Spangled Banner." The Governor's Troop swung into line back of the detail of the State constabulary, and with the carriages following, took up the march, out Market to Market Square, up Second to North, to



VIEW IN SENATE LIBRARY.



"Cricket."

TILE DESIGN.

Fourth, around the Capitol to the main front entrance, where the President was met by Governor Pennypacker. As they ascended the steps, the President remarked:

"By jove, Governor, these are fine bronze doors." Inside he again broke forth in admiration and said, "This is the handsomest State Capitol I ever saw."

In the rotunda the President received a solid gold souvenir badge from the Governor on behalf of Pennsylvania, and one from Mayor Gross, on behalf of Harrisburg. The ceremony was short and simple. After inspecting a portion of the Capitol the presidential party proceeded to the grandstand at Third and State streets. The party consisted of the President, the Governor, John H. Dillingham, Bishop Darlington, Hon. W. A. Stone, Joseph M. Huston, United States Senator Penrose, United States Senator Knox, Senator Sproul, Speaker Walton, Surgeon General Rixey, Mr. Latta, Assistant Secretary to President; Senator Fox, George F. Payne, State Treasurer Berry, Auditor Gen-

eral Snyder, Hon. William H. Graham, Edward Bailey, Chief Justice Mitchell, Justice Brown, Justice Mestrezat, Justice Potter, Justice Elkin, Justice Stewart, Lieutenant Governor Brown, Dr. Schaeffer, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Attorney General Carson, State Librarian Montgomery, Provost Harrison, of the University of Pennsylvania; Hon. George T. Oliver, Hon. J. Donald Cameron, Adjutant General Stewart, General Gregg, Congressman Olmsted, Captain Groome, Hon. Charles Emory Smith, Hon. Vance C. McCormick, Mayor Gross, Mayor Weaver, of Philadelphia; Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, Charles H. Heustis, J. L. McGrew, R. O. Bailey, R. H. Hazard, R. V. Ouluhan, Julian M. Cochrane, H. H. Stromeyer, James H. Sloan, Jr., S. A. Connell, Bromley Wharton, Thomas J. Lynch, Thomas McD. Jones, Edgar C. Gerwig, Bernard R. Green, Hon. W. I. Wilcox and others.

As the President stepped into view of the crowd, cheer after cheer rang out and men waved their hats and women their handker-



"House Fly."

TILE DESIGN.

chiefs, the band meanwhile playing "Hail to the Chief." At the left of the President sat the Governor, and at the right Bishop Darlington. In the rear were United States Senators Knox and Penrose, with other members of the presidential party, members of the Supreme Court, the Capitol Commission, the committee representing the Legislature, and the Governor's staff in full uniform.

The dedication exercises were begun in a driving rain. Governor Pennypacker acted as master of ceremonies and introduced the speakers. John H. Dillingham, of the Society of Friends, in Philadelphia, opened the exercises with Scripture reading. He was selected at the request of the Governor, who deemed it fitting to have one of that denomination present. Mr. Dillingham said when he was presented: "I will read brief selections from the Holy Scriptures, trusting that it is in the heart of not a few of us in coming here, to dedicate both in this temple of government, and in our bodies as temples of the Holy Spirit, only whatsoever things are honorable, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, and to think of these things." Then the speaker read from Lamentations iii, 40-41; II Chronicles vi, 13, 14, 18, 29, 30 and 31; Psalms cxi, 4; Heb. xii, 1 and 2; Isaiah xli, 1. The last was as follows: "Keep silence before me, O islands, and let the people renew their strength; let them come near; then let them speak; let us come near together to judgment." Then he closed his book and stood with bowed head, everyone rising for silent prayer.

Ex-Governor Stone then stepped forth, and as president of the Building Commission, transferred the Capitol to the Commonwealth in the following address:

The Capitol building was constructed by authority of the Act of Assembly approved July 18, 1901, which appropriated \$4,000,000 for the removal of the old building and the construction of the new.

This act vested the authority of construction in a commission of five persons who were to have the

building completed by the first day of January, 1906, William H. Graham, of Allegheny, Pa.; W. P. Snyder, of Chester county, Pa.; N. C. Schaeffer, of Lancaster, Pa.; Edward Bailey, of Harrisburg, Pa., and myself, constituted this commission. Our first meeting was held on August 20, 1901, at which time I became the president of the commission; Mr. Bailey, treasurer; E. C. Gerwig, of Allegheny, Pa., secretary; Robert K. Young, of Wellsboro, Pa., solicitor, and T. Larry Eyre, of West Chester, Pa., superintendent.

Advertisements were inserted in the leading newspapers of the State, asking architects to submit plans and specifications, the commission agreeing to give the architect whose plans and specifications should be adopted, 5 per cent. commission on the cost of the building, for the supervision of its construction; and the architects submitting the five next best plans in the opinion of the commission were to receive \$1,000 each.

Prof. W. R. Ware, a professor of architecture in the Columbia University, and a man whose reputation as a judge of architecture is not excelled in this country, was employed to pass upon the plans and specifications submitted by the architects in response to our advertisements. All knowledge of the name of the architects presenting plans and specifications was withheld from Professor Ware and the commission. These plans and specifications were known from the time they came into the possession of the commission by number.

After thorough and complete examination of the ten sets of plans and specifications submitted, Professor Ware reported to the commission that they could safely select any one of four different plans. The commission then, without knowing whose plans they were, decided upon a certain set of plans which they adopted, and it was after this decision had been made that they became aware that the chosen plans had been submitted by Joseph M. Huston, of Philadelphia.

We then employed Bernard R. Green, superintendent of the Congressional Library at Washington, D. C., a man who had supervised the construction of many buildings for the Government, as an assistant and adviser to the commission. Mr. Huston, with Mr. Green's assistance, then worked out the specifications in detail and advertisements were inserted in the leading newspapers of the country calling for bids by contractors to furnish all the material and construct the building in accordance with the plans and specifications. Six bids were submitted. The lowest bidder was George F. Payne & Co., of Philadelphia, and they being otherwise sat-

isfactory and furnishing the necessary bond required by law, were awarded the contract.

A little more than a year was consumed in the preparation of specifications, in making different examinations and tests of granite and by the bidders in examination of plans and specifications, before the contract was executed.

The history of the construction of this building is generally known to the people of the State, as the newspapers have made frequent reference to it in their columns.

The commission met once a month, at which meetings the contractors, the architect and Mr. Green made reports as to the condition and progress of the work. We have had our allotted number of strikes, several accidents and a number of delays, caused by the weather, the failure of subcontractors to deliver material and from other causes. The building was substantially completed some weeks before the time specified in the law.

The law under which the building was constructed contemplated a completed building, ready for occupancy. We found that in addition to the money necessary for that purpose we could spare \$190,000 for decorations. Contracts were therefore made with Miss Violet Oakley, George Gray Barnard and Edward A. Abbey for mural paintings and sculpture.

The amount paid and to be paid to the contractors, George F. Payne & Co., is \$3,522,638.12; the amount to Miss Violet Oakley is \$20,000; the amount to George Gray Barnard, \$100,000; the amount to Edwin A. Abbey is \$70,000; the architect's commission amounts to \$185,631.90; the amount paid to competing architects is \$5,000. The expenses of the commission, including salaries to employees, amount to \$50,839.04, leaving in the hands of the commission \$45,890.94.

A further expenditure of money will be necessary in placing in the building the sculpture and paintings contracted for and not yet completed, and probably other small items. What this amount will be cannot be determined at present, but there will be from \$30,000 to \$40,000 unexpended, which will be turned back to the State by the commission.

Such, in brief, is the history of the construction of this building. The building speaks for itself, and it is very gratifying to the commission to find that it is generally accepted and approved by the people of the State. We claim no special credit for the work. We have simply done the best we could with the money appropriated, and the acceptance and approval of our work, by the people, is our sufficient reward.

The commission has not stinted the work in time nor attention in any particular. The members have been prompt and regular in their attendance at all meetings. They have manifested great interest and zeal, and I do not believe they could have given any more attention to the building or taken any greater interest in it if it had been their own.

The commission has been harmonious from its first meeting. There have never been any serious disputes or jealousy or bitterness or strife. Upon frequent occasions there have been differences of opinions as to action, but when those differences were voted upon the minority has readily acquiesced and accepted the situation and done just as much to carry out the wishes of the majority as if they had been their own.

The selection of the architect and contractors was exceedingly fortunate. They have been imbued with the same zeal and the same interest and have done their best. And the same may be said of the officers of the commission, and I doubt very much whether Mr. Green took any greater interest in the construction of the Congressional Library or any other Government building than he has in this.

This occasion does not justify me in making any extended remarks. Having briefly made a report of our work, my mission is ended. And now, in behalf of the commission, I tender you, sir, as Governor of the State, the building, and hope that it will not only meet with your approval, but the approval of all the people of our State.

As soon as the applause which followed the conclusion of the address had ceased, Mr. Stone took the golden key from its bed of velvet in the keystone-shaped casket, and handed it to Governor Pennypacker. He held the key aloft that the vast throng could see it and cheer the act of delivery.

Governor Pennypacker in accepting the Capitol, said:

The Capitol is much more than the building in which the Legislature holds its sessions, the courts sit in judgment and the Executive exercises his authority. It is a concrete manifestation of the importance and power of the State and an expression of its artistic development. Intelligent observers who look upon the structure and examine the proportions, the arrangements and the ornamentation are enabled to divine at what stage in the advance of civilization the people have arrived and to determine with sufficient accuracy what have been their achievements in the past and what are their aspirations for the future.



"Bat."

TILE DESIGN.

The commission charged with the duty of erecting this Capitol and those who have had responsibility in connection with it have felt that in architecture and appointments the outcome ought to be worthy of the Commonwealth. They have not forgotten the essential and unique relation which Pennsylvania has borne in the development of our national life; that in her first Capitol the Government of the United States had its birth; that during ten years of the early and uncertain existence of that Government she gave it a home; that since its origin what has ever been accepted as the "Pennsylvania idea" has been the dominant political principle of its administration and that its present unparalleled material prosperity rests finally in large measure upon the outcome of her furnaces and mines.

Nor have they forgotten that the thought of William Penn, enunciated over two centuries ago and rewritten around the dome of this Capitol, has become the fundamental principle of our national Constitution, acknowledged now by all men as axiomatic truth.

There is a sermon which the many Americans who hie hither in the future years to study chaste art expressed in form, as to-day they go to the Parthenon and St. Peter's, to the cathedrals of Antwerp and Cologne, will be enabled to read in these stones of polished marble and hewn granite. When Moses set out to build "an altar under the hill and twelve pillars," he beforehand "wrote all the words of the Lord."

Let us take comfort in the belief that in like manner this massive and beautiful building, which we have in our later time erected, will be for an example and inspiration to all of the people, encour-

aging them in pure thoughts and inciting them to worthy deeds. Let us bear in mind the injunction of the far-seeing founder of the province, which made it indeed, as he hoped, the seed of a nation—"that we may do the thing that is truly wise and just."

On behalf of the Commonwealth, as its Chief Executive, I accept this Capitol and now, with pride, with faith and with hope, I dedicate it to the public use and to the purposes for which it was designed and constructed.

After the applause had subsided, all eyes were turned to the chair on which sat the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. A deep silence of expectancy rested on the vast multitude when the Governor rose to introduce President Roosevelt, but no sooner had his name been spoken, when cheer after cheer rent the air in all directions—far up and down the wide streets packed with humanity. The Governor in introducing him said: "Of all the rulers of the earth, the greatest is the President of the United States. I am glad we have him with us to-day. I present him to you." The address which he made was as follows:

In every crisis of our Government the attitude of Pennsylvania has been of crucial importance, as the affectionate name of "Keystone State" signifies. Pennsylvania has always looked before she leaped, and it was well that she should do so. But having finally made up her mind, in each great crisis of our national history, her weight has been cast unhesitat-

ingly upon the right side, and has been found irresistible. This was true alike at the time of the Declaration of Independence, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution and during the terrible years when the issue was the preservation of the Union.

Pennsylvania's soil is historic. It was within Pennsylvania's borders that the contest which was to decide whether the valiant soldiers of France would be able to bar this continent against the domination of the people of the English-speaking colonies. It was on Pennsylvania's soil that the Declaration of Independence was signed and the constitutional convention held. It was in Pennsylvania that Washington wintered at Valley Forge, and by keeping his army together during that winter definitely turned the scales in our favor in the contest for independence. It was again on Pennsylvania's soil, at Gettysburg, that the tide turned in the Civil War. In the composition of her people, moreover, Pennsylvania has epitomized the composition of our Union; for here many old world races have mingled their blood to make that new type, the American. Finally, in all branches of the public service, in peace and in war, the native or adopted citizens of Pennsylvania have attained the highest eminence.

I do not, however, come here to-day to speak only of the past, and still less to appeal merely to State pride. We can show that the past is with us a living force only by the way in which we handle ourselves in the present, and each of us can best show his devotion to his own State by making evident his paramount devotion to that union which includes all the States. The study of the great deeds of the past is of chief avail in so far as it incites us to grapple resolutely and effectively with the problems of the present. We are not now menaced by foreign war. Our union is firmly established. But each generation has its special and serious difficulties; and we of this generation have to struggle with evils springing from the very material success of which we are so proud, from the very growth and prosperity of which, with justice, we boast. The extraordinary industrial changes of the last half a century have produced a totally new set of conditions, under which new evils flourish; and for these new evils new remedies must be devised.

Some of these evils can be grappled with by private effort only; for we never can afford to forget that in the last analysis the chief factor in personal success, and indeed in national greatness, must be the sturdy, self-reliant character of the individual citizen. But many of these evils are of such a nature that no private effort can avail against them.

These evils, therefore, must be grappled with by governmental action. In some cases this governmental action must be exercised by the several States individually. In yet others it has become increasingly evident that no efficient State action is possible, and that we need through executive action, through legislation, and through judicial interpretation and construction of law, to increase the power of the Federal Government.

If we fail thus to increase it, we show our impotence and leave ourselves at the mercy of those ingenious legal advisers of the holders of vast corporate wealth, who, in the performance of what they regard as their duty, and to serve the ends of their clients, invoke the law at one time for the confounding of their rivals, and at another time strive for the nullification of the law, in order that they themselves may be left free to work their unbridled will on these same rivals, or on those who labor for them, or on the general public. In the exercise of their profession and in the service of their clients these astute lawyers strive to pervert the passage of efficient laws and strive to secure judicial determinations or those that pass which shall emasculate them. They do not invoke the Constitution in order to compel the due observance of law alike by the rich and poor, by great and small; on the contrary, they are ceaselessly on the watch to cry out that the Constitution is violated whenever any effort is made to invoke the aid of the National Government, whether for the efficient regulation of railroads, for the efficient supervision of great corporations, or for efficiently securing obedience to such a law as the national eight-hour law and similar so-called "labor statutes."

The doctrine they preach would make the Constitution merely the shield of incompetence and the excuse for governmental paralysis; they treat it as a justification for refusing to attempt the remedy of evil, instead of as the source of vital power necessary for the existence of a mighty and ever-growing nation.

Strong nationalist though I am, and firm though my belief is that there must be a wide extension of the power of the National Government to deal with questions of this kind, I freely admit that as regards many matters of first-rate importance we must rely purely upon the States for the betterment of present conditions. The several States must do their duty or our citizenship can never be put on a proper plane. Therefore I most heartily congratulate the people of this State of Pennsylvania on what its Legislature, upon what its government, has accomplished during this present year. It is a remarkable record of achievement.

Through your Legislature you have abolished passes; you have placed the offices of the Secretary of the Commonwealth and the Insurance Commissioner upon an honorable and honest basis of salary only by abolishing the fee system; you have passed a law compelling the officers and employes of great cities to attend to the duties for which they are paid by all the taxpayers, and to refrain from using the power conferred by their offices to influence political campaigns; you have prohibited the solicitation or receiving of political assessments by city employees; you have by law protected the State treasury from depredation and conserved the public moneys for use only in the public interest; you have by a law for the protection of the elective franchise made tam-

tory of the practical betterment of political conditions, not merely for your State, but for all our States. I do not recall any other State Legislature which, in a similar length of time, has to its credit such a body of admirable legislation. Let me, however, most earnestly urge that your Legislature continue this record of public service by enacting one or two additional laws. One subject which every good citizen should have at heart above almost all others is the matter of child labor. Everywhere the great growth of modern industrialism has been accompanied by abuses in connection with the employment of labor which have necessitated a complete change in the attitude of the State toward labor.



STATE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

pering with the ballot boxes and the casting of illegal votes so difficult as in all probability to be unprofitable; you have provided a primary election law which guarantees to the voters free expression in the selection of candidates for office; you have by law regulated and improved the civil service systems of your greatest cities; and, finally, you have passed a law containing a provision which I most earnestly hope will in substance be embodied likewise in a law by the Congress at the coming session—a provision prohibiting the officers of any corporation from making a contribution of the money of that corporation to any candidate or any political committee for the payment of any election expenses whatever.

It is surely not too much to say that this body of substantive legislation marks an epoch in the his-

This is above all true in connection with the employment of child labor. In Pennsylvania you have made a beginning, but only a beginning, in proper legislation and administration on this subject; the law must if necessary be strengthened, and it must be rigorously enforced. The National Government can do but little in the matter of child labor, though I earnestly hope that that little will be permitted to be done by Congress. The great bulk of the work, however, must be left to the State Legislatures; and if our State Legislatures would act as drastically and yet as wisely on this subject of child labor as Pennsylvania has acted within the present year as regards the subjects I have enumerated above, the gain would be literally incalculable; and one of the most vital needs of modern American life would at last be adequately met.

So much for the State. Now for the nation; and here I cannot do better than base my theory of governmental action upon the words and deeds of one of Pennsylvania's greatest sons, Justice James Wilson. Wilson's career has been singularly overlooked for many years, but I believe that more and more it is now being adequately appreciated; and I congratulate your State upon the fact that Wilson's body is to be taken away from where it now rests and brought back to lie, as it should, in Pennsylvania soil. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was one of the men who saw that the revolution, in which he had served as a soldier, would be utterly fruitless unless it was followed by a close and permanent union of the States; and in the constitutional convention and in securing the adoption of the Constitution and expounding what it meant, he rendered services even greater than he rendered as a member of the Continental Congress, which declared our independence; for it was the success of the makers and preservers of the union which justified our independence.

He believed in the people with the faith of Abraham Lincoln; and coupled with his faith in the people, he had what most of the men who in his generation believed in the people did not have; that is, the courage to recognize the fact that faith in the people amounted to nothing unless the representatives of the people assembled together in the National Government were given full and complete power to work on behalf of the people. He developed even before Marshall the doctrine (absolutely essential not merely to the efficiency but to the existence of this nation) that an inherent power rested in the nation, outside of the enumerated powers conferred upon it by the Constitution, in all cases where the object involved was beyond the power of the several States and was a power ordinarily exercised by sovereign nations.

In a remarkable letter in which he advocated setting forth in early and clear fashion the powers of the national government, he laid down the proposition that it should be made clear that there were neither vacancies nor interferences between the limits of State and national jurisdiction and that both jurisdictions together composed only one uniform and comprehensive system of government and laws; that is, whenever the States can not act, because the need to be met is not one of merely a single locality, then the National Government representing all the people, should have complete power to act. It was in the spirit of Wilson that Washington and Washington's lieutenant, Hamil-

ton, acted; and it was in the same spirit that Marshall construed the law.

It is only acting in this spirit that the national judges, legislators and executives can give a satisfactory solution of the great question of the present day—the question of providing on behalf of the sovereign people the means which will enable the people in effective form to assert their sovereignty over the immense corporations of the day. Certain judicial decisions have done just what Wilson feared; they have, as a matter of fact, left vacancies, left blanks between the limits of possible State jurisdiction and the limits of actual national jurisdiction over the control of the great business corporations. It is the narrow construction of the powers of the National Government which in our democracy has proved the chief means of limiting the national power to cut out abuses, and which is now the chief bulwark of those great moneyed interests which oppose and dread any attempt to place them under efficient governmental control.

Many legislative actions and many judicial decisions which I am confident time will show to have been erroneous and a damage to the country would have been avoided if our legislators and jurists had approached the matter of enacting and construing the laws of the land in the spirit of your great Pennsylvanian, Justice Wilson—in the spirit of Marshall and of Washington. Such decisions put us at a great disadvantage in the battle for industrial order as against the present industrial chaos. If we interpret the Constitution in narrow instead of broad fashion, if we forsake the principles of Washington, Marshall, Wilson and Hamilton, we as a people will render ourselves impotent to deal with any abuses which may be committed by the men who have accumulated the enormous fortunes of to-day, and who use these fortunes in still vaster corporate form in business.

The legislative or judicial actions and decisions of which I complain, be it remembered, do not really leave to the States power to deal with corporate wealth in business. Actual experience has shown that the States are wholly powerless to deal with this subject; and any action or decision that deprives the nation of the power to deal with it, simply results in leaving the corporations absolutely free to work without any effective supervision whatever, and such a course is fraught with untold danger to the future of our whole system of government, and, indeed, to our whole civilization.

All honest men must abhor and reprobate any effort to excite hostility to men of wealth as such. We should do all we can to encourage thrift and

business energy, to put a premium upon the conduct of the man who honestly earns his livelihood and more than his livelihood, and who honestly uses the money he has earned. But it is our clear duty to see, in the interest of the people, that there is adequate supervision and control over the business use of the swollen fortunes of to-day, and also wisely to determine the conditions upon which these fortunes are to be transmitted and the percentage

wealth, and should realize that it would be better to have no legislation at all than legislation couched either in a vindictive spirit of hatred toward men of wealth or else drawn with the recklessness of impracticable visionaries. But, on the other hand, it shall and must ultimately be understood that the United States Government, on behalf of the people of the United States, has and is to exercise the power of supervision and control over the business



Owen Roberts
Chas. G. Wetter Jos. M. Huston Geo. F. Payne Stanford B. Lewis
BREAKING GROUND FOR THE NEW STATE CAPITOL.

that they shall pay to the government whose protecting arm alone enables them to exist. Only the nation can do this work. To relegate it to the States is a farce, and is simply another way of saying that it shall not be done at all.

Under a wise and far-seeing interpretation of the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution, I maintain that the National Government should have complete power to deal with all of this wealth which in any way goes into the commerce between the States—and practically all of it that is employed in the great corporations does thus go in. The national legislators should most scrupulously avoid any demagogic legislation about the business use of this

use of this wealth—in the first place, over all the work of the common carriers of the nation, and in the next place over the work of all the great corporations which directly or indirectly do any interstate business whatever—and this includes almost all of the great corporations.

During the last few years the National Government has taken very long strides in the direction of exercising and securing this adequate control over the great corporations and it was under the leadership of one of the most honored public men in our country, one of Pennsylvania's most eminent sons—the present Senator, and then Attorney General, Knox—that the new departure was begun. Events

have moved fast during the last five years, and it is curious to look back at the extreme bitterness which not merely the spokesmen and representatives of organized wealth, but many most excellent conservative people then felt as to the action of Mr. Knox and of the Administration.

Many of the great financiers of this country were certain that Mr. Knox's Northern Securities suit, if won, would plunge us into the worst panic we had ever seen. They denounced as incitement to anarchy, as an apology for socialism, the advocacy of policies that either have now become law or are in fair way of becoming law; and yet these same policies, so far from representing anarchy or socialism, were in reality the antidotes to anarchy, the antidotes to socialism. To exercise a constantly increasing and constantly more efficient supervision and control over the great common carriers of the country prevents all necessity for seriously considering such a project as the government ownership of railroads—a policy which would be evil in its results from every standpoint.

A similar extension of the national power to oversee and secure correct behavior in the management of all great corporations engaged in interstate business will in similar fashion render far more stable the present system by doing away with those grave abuses which are not only evil in themselves but are also evil because they furnish an excuse for agitators to inflame well-meaning people against all forms of property, and to commit the country to schemes of wild, would-be remedy which would work infinitely more harm than the disease itself. The Government ought not to conduct the business of the country, but it ought to regulate it so that it shall be conducted in the interest of the public.

Perhaps the best justification of the course which in the National Government we have been pursuing in the past few years, and which we intend steadily and progressively to pursue in the future, is that it is condemned with almost equal rancor alike by the reactionaries—the Bourbons—on one side, and by the wild apostles of unrest on the other. The reactionary is bitterly angry because we have deprived him of that portion of his power which he misuses to the public hurt; the agitator is angered for various reasons, including among others the fact that by remedying the abuses we have deprived him of the fulcrum of real grievance, which alone renders the lever of irrational agitation formidable.

We have actually accomplished much. But we have not accomplished all, not anything like all, that we feel must be accomplished. We shall not halt; we shall steadily follow the path we have marked

out, executing the laws we have succeeded in putting upon the statute books with absolute impartiality as between man and man, and unresting in our endeavor to strengthen and supplement these by further laws which shall enable us in more efficient and more summary fashion to achieve the ends we have in view.

During the last few years Congress has had to deal with such vitally important questions as providing for the building of the Panama Canal, inaugurating the vast system of national irrigation in the States of the great plains and the Rocky Mountains, providing for a Pacific cable, and so forth. Yet in addition to these tasks, some of which are of stupendous importance, Congress has taken giant strides along the path of government regulation and control of corporations; the interstate commerce law has been made effective in radical and far-reaching fashion, rebates have been stopped, a pure food law has been passed, proper supervision of the meat packing business provided, and the bureau of corporations established—a bureau which has already done great good, and which can and should be given a constantly increasing functional power.

The work of legislation has been no more important than the work done by the department of justice in executing the laws, not only against corporations and individuals who have broken the anti-trust or interstate commerce law, but against those who have been engaged in land frauds. Scores of suits, civil and criminal, have been successfully undertaken against offenders of all kinds—many of them against the most formidable and wealthy combinations in the land; in some the combinations have been dissolved, in some heavy fines have been imposed, in several cases the chief offenders have been imprisoned.

It behooves us Americans to look ahead and plan out the right kind of a civilization, as that which we intend to develop from these wonderful new conditions of vast industrial growth. It must not be, it shall not be, the civilization of a mere plutocracy, a banking house, Wall-street-syndicate civilization; not yet can there be submission to class hatred, to rancor, brutality and mob violence, for that would mean the end of all civilization. Increased powers are susceptible of abuse as well as use; never before have the opportunities for selfishness been so great, nor the results of selfishness so appalling; for in communities where everything is organized on a merely selfish commercial basis, such selfishness, if unchecked, may transform the great forces of the new epoch into powers of destruction hitherto unequalled.



*The Governor of the Commonwealth
and the
Dedication Commission
request the honour of your presence at the
Dedictory Ceremonies of the Capitol of Pennsylvania
in Harrisburg
on Thursday the fourth of October
nineteen hundred and six*

*Thomas J. Lynch
Thomas M. Jones
Secretaries
Harrisburg Pa.*

*Samuel W. Pennypacker Governor
William C. Sproul Henry F. Walton
John E. Fox William P. Snyder
William H. Berry
Dedication Commission*

FAC-SIMILE OF INVITATION TO DEDICATION CEREMONIES.

We need to check the forces of greed, to insure just treatment alike of capital and of labor, and of the general public, to prevent any man, rich or poor, from doing or receiving wrong, whether this wrong be one of cunning or of violence. Much can be done by wise legislation and by resolute enforcement of the law. But still more must be done by steady training of the individual citizen, in conscience and character, until he grows to abhor corruption and greed and tyranny and brutality and to prize justice and fair dealing.

The men who are to do the work of the new epoch must be trained so as to have a sturdy self-respect, a power of sturdy insistence on their own rights, and with it a proud and generous recognition of their duties, a sense of honorable obligation to their fellows, which will bind them, as by bands of steel, to refrain in their daily work at home or in their business from doing aught to any man which cannot be blazoned under the noonday sun.

No sooner had the last word fallen from the President's lips when a mighty cheer went up from thousands and thousands of Pennsylvania's citizenship, and a salute from the arsenal guns put a heavy period to it all. Then followed the benediction by the Bishop of Harrisburg, the Right Reverend James

Henry Darlington, who brought the ceremonies to a solemn and impressive close:

May Jehovah Jireh, the Heavenly Father, and Creator of all men, grant His blessing upon this structure now dedicated to the use of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. May all who enact or execute the law remember the words of Holy Scripture, "The powers that be are ordained of God," and that the representatives of the people must be men of godly life and purpose. As the founders of this Colony called it, "A Holy Experiment," may it continue "Holy" forever. Bless our colleges, our public and private schools, our churches, societies and charities, bless soldier and citizen, black and white, stranger and native born. May the toleration of varying beliefs, which was the first principle of our past, be also the motto of the future, and as this State was perhaps more favored than any other in furthering the Revolutionary cause, so may she ever be ready in the years to come to offer herself and her sons a sacrifice for the good of the Nation, of which she is a part. God bless the workers in our mines, the lumbermen of our forests and mountain sides, the farmers of our broad valleys, the merchants, factory workers and laborers of our cities, and make all strong for public honesty and honor. Called rightly the "Keystone State," may she ever value that truth and uprightness which is the keystone of religion and all virtue.

The Lord bless us and keep us. The Lord make his face to shine upon us and be gracious unto us. The Lord lift up his countenance upon us and give us peace both now and evermore. Amen.

At 12.30 P. M. the military parade was formed. The line of march extended from the city entrance, Front and Market streets, on Market to Fourth, to Walnut, to Third, to North, to Sixth, to Reily, to Third, to Forster, to Second, to North to Front, to Market, where the parade was reviewed by grand marshal, major general and staffs, and dismissed.

The formation of the procession was as follows:

Detail of State Police.

Commonwealth Band.

Colors.

(Mounted)

Sergt. Fred. W. Huston, Sergt. H. H. Baker,
Sergt. C. Y. Parthemore, Sergt. R. C. Crow,
Sergt. J. K. Spangler, Sergt. Abram Musser.

Chief Marshal,
Marlin E. Olmsted.

Chief of Staff,
Col. W. F. Richardson.

Orderlies,

Francis H. Hoy, Jr., Dr. Henry M. Stine, Capt.
L. V. Rausch.

Aides:

William H. Atkins, Oliver Attick, Lewis E. Beitler, Arthur D. Bacon, Harry H. Bowman, Charles S. Boll, Wilbur S. Barker, William A. Boll, Fred. M. Barton, John C. Behney, A. H. Bailey, J. Beattie Barbour, John A. Bollman, Dr. J. B. Biddle, Judge D. Brown, George W. Brady, Dr. John F. Culp, Owen M. Copelin, Robert Conklin, George W. Cook, Dr. H. Ross Coover.

Daniel M. Dull, Clark E. Diehl, John A. Deitzler, Winfield S. Evans, U. G. Eppley, George A. Engle, Eugene M. Ensminger, E. F. Easley, Major John T. Ensminger, W. R. Emerick, Dr. J. W. Ellenberger, A. J. Feight, N. Matt Freck, Charles G. Frantz, Richard V. Fox, John Fisher, Peter F. Fitzpatrick, Dr. D. F. Funk, John C. Groome, George C. Gochenaur, John W. German, Levi Gerhard, Christ C. Gingrich, Jacob T. Gibson.

J. H. Kimmel, George C. Keim, L. R. Kelker, Samuel T. Kurtz, Henry L. Lark, Merkel Landis,

John S. Low, Luther Ludwig, Albert G. Light, Harry G. Loeser, Dr. J. J. Light, Martin Longenecker, Arthur M. Lebo, William I. Laubenstein, Major R. W. Montelius, Edward Manning, George W. Musser, John B. Musser, Major H. P. Moyer, Charles F. Moyer, A. S. Miller.

Dr. William Hughes, Harry L. Holmes, W. Spry Hurlock, Lawrence V. Harvey, Harry Hertzler, George C. Helfrich, E. O. Hassler, William Hunsicker, A. I. Hartman, John A. Heagy, Francis H. Hoy, Francis H. Hoy, Jr., Frank Hall, M. H. Hite, M. P. Johnson, Joseph Jordan, W. K. Jones, Clinton Jones, F. L. Jefferson, A. H. Kreidler, J. H. Kuntz, J. Herman Knisely.

Walter Montgomery, F. T. McClintonck, John Charles Mosser, Perry Murray, Walter Mahon, Dennis F. McCarthy, John A. Moyer.

Francis Neely, T. J. Newcomer, John L. Nissley, B. Frank Ober, J. S. Omwake, Major James Evelyn Pilcher, Captain J. M. Peters, Milton H. Plank, Riley Probst, Samuel F. Prowell, Dr. W. H. Painter, Captain L. V. Rausch, George H. Reiff, Isaiah Reese, A. S. Royer, John W. Reilly, J. Park Rutherford.

John C. Reeser, Dr. Henry M. Stine, Lieut. Fred. Schofer, George F. Shope, Charles Sterline, H. J. Shenk, Levi H. Shenk, Major J. C. Smith, H. H. Shellenberger, William P. Sieg, Joseph L. Shearer, Jr., David H. Shope, Russell Thomas, Sr., R. H. Thomas, Jr., A. A. Thumma, Dr. H. M. Vastine, John C. Wensell, Dr. R. J. Wall.

Major General J. P. S. Gobin.

Staff.

Lt. Col. William J. Elliott, Assistant Adjutant General.

Lt. Col. John P. Penny, Inspector.

Lt. Col. Norman B. Farquhar, Judge Advocate.

Lt. Col. William F. Richardson, Quartermaster.

Lt. Col. Simon B. Cameron, Commissary.

Lt. Col. Andrew S. Strayer, Surgeon-in-Chief.

Lt. Col. Milton A. Gherst, Ordnance Officer.

Lt. Col. Frank G. Darte, I. R. P.

Major Fred. R. Drake, A. D. C.

Major Frederic A. Snyder, A. D. C.

Major William S. Millar, A. D. C.

Brigadier General John A. Wiley.

Staff.

Col. Willis J. Hulings,
Commanding Provisional Regiment, Second
Brigade.

Staff.

Fourteenth Regiment Band.

Provisional Regiment, Second Brigade.

Col. Wendell P. Bowman,
Commanding Provisional Regiment, First Brigade.

Staff.

Third Regiment Band.

Provisional Regiment, First Brigade.

The President and the Governor reviewed the parade from the grandstand at Third and State streets, where the dedication ceremonies had taken place. President Roosevelt was no doubt tired, but he took his place at the front of the stand again with his usual quick, brisk steps, and to the salute of Congressman Olmsted, who rode past as chief



DEDICATION DAY, OCT. 4, 1906—PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ADDRESSING THE PEOPLE.

Col. Charles M. Clement,
Commanding Provisional Regiment, Third Brigade.

Staff.

Twelfth Regiment Band.

Provisional Regiment, Third Brigade.
Captain H. H. Hey, U. S. A., Commanding.

State College Cadets.

Col. W. C. Bambrick, Commanding.

Scotland Orphan School Cadets.

Indian Band.

Carlisle Indian School.

Captain John C. Groome, Commanding.
State Police.

marshal, he responded by lifting his silk hat with a graceful sweep. He taught the crowd a lesson in patriotism as the first of the colors approached. When the flag got within ten yards of the stand, he doffed his hat, keeping it off until the standard bearer had gone by. Every man in the multitude followed suit, and repeated the act of respect with each approach of the colors. Every company line that went by in straight alignment received a smile of approval from President Roosevelt. All the militiamen and cadets passed him with "eyes right" and stepped their best as they passed their commander-in-chief.

The Carlisle Indian School boys received

the greatest ovation from the people. They stepped out like regulars, with a long swinging stride and their guns at a "port arms"—the marching salute. They looked like a regiment of victorious Japs, with their dark skins and visored caps. By a humorous chance their band changed its music from "Garry Owen" to "The Gang's All Here" as it reached the stand.

But it remained for the State Constabulary—two troops of the most brawny Pennsylvanians within the borders of the State, mounted on choice horses and headed by Captain John C. Groome—to make the biggest hit with the President. Clad in dark service uniforms and helmeted after the Irish fashion, their tread and bearing certainly showed them in fine fettle.

The little boys from the Scotland Soldiers' Orphans' School were also heartily greeted. "What a wonderful State is Pennsylvania to care for the children of its old soldiers," remarked the President as he watched the littlest fellows toddling along carrying guns as big as themselves.

After the last of the ragged urchins following in the wake of the parade, had cleared the street in front of the stand, the Governor and his guests drove rapidly to the Executive Mansion. The luncheon tendered was one of the most notable functions given in the Mansion for years. The tables were arranged in the form of a large horseshoe and decorated with roses and carnations and the State silver service. At the head of the table sat the Governor, with the President on his right and Senator Penrose on his left. There were no toasts for lack of time, and after a brief farewell to the President, he left for the station, whither he was escorted by the Dedication Committee and the Governor's Troop, Captain Frederick Ott commanding, in time to take a train at three o'clock.

Great festivities had been planned for the afternoon and evening, but owing to the heavy rain, all those arranged for out of doors had to be abandoned. The Capitol was accordingly filled with humanity eager to see its glories. The Damrosch orchestra discoursed a program of the finest music, in the rotunda during the afternoon, and in the evening Kindle's First Regiment Band made the dome reverberate with its sonorous strains. The Japanese day shells which were to be set off at Union Square in the afternoon, and the pyrotechnic display to be made on the "Island" in the evening, had to be postponed to the following day.

So ended the dedication of Pennsylvania's Capitol in 1906. No more notable event had occurred within the confines of the State for many a year. Those who did not enjoy the enviable opportunity of being present, will, when they come to see it in future years, under the spell of the magnificence of the structure, conjure up in their imagination the thousands upon thousands gathered in the Capitol, the elaborate and impressive ceremonies, and the patriotic influence which the dedication exerted upon those that were privileged to participate in it. It is to be hoped that as the years, yea, as the centuries roll by, generations unborn may live under good laws and good rulers because the Capitol was dedicated to work out "the holy experiment" of him that was the founder of our Commonwealth. Already, since the dedication, many thousands of people have availed themselves of what are known as the Saturday "penny-a-mile" railroad excursions from all parts of the State, to feast their eyes on the glories of the Capitol and to stimulate their patriotic pride in the greatness of the Keystone State.



Theodore Roosevelt

Oct 4th 1906

SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER

GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Born in Phoenixville, Chester county, Pa., April 9, 1843. His father having been appointed to a professorship in the Philadelphia Medical College, the family moved to that city and young Pennypacker was sent to the Northwest Grammar school, from which he was given a scholarship in Saunders Institute, West Philadelphia. On the death of his father, after several years' residence in Philadelphia, he moved back to Phoenixville, where he attended the Grovemont seminary. He prepared for Yale University, but through circumstances beyond his control he was prevented from attending that institute of learning. In 1862 he took an examination for teachers' certificate in Montgomery county and that winter taught school in Mont Clare. In 1863 he enlisted and was sworn in as a United States Volunteer, joining Company F, of Pottstown, Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Emergency Regiment, which was the first force to meet the rebels at Gettysburg. On his return from military service, he began the study of law, entering the law department of the University of Pennsylvania and at the same time registering as a law student in the office of Hon. Peter McCall. In 1866 he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws and after the admission to the bar immediately began in the practice of the legal profession. In the same year he was elected president of the Bancroft Literary Union and in 1868 was chosen president of the Law Academy. In 1886 he was appointed a member of the Phila-

delphia Board of Education. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1887 and in 1889 was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 2 of Philadelphia by Governor Beaver. In the same year he was elected to the same position for a term of ten years and in 1899 was re-elected for a similar term, each time by both political parties. At the time of his nomination by the Republican State Convention for Governor of the State he was President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 2 of Philadelphia. He is president of the Historical Society of Philadelphia and of the Philobiblon club; vice-president of the Sons of the Revolution and of the Colonial Society; Past Commander of Frederick Taylor post No. 19, Grand Army of the Republic; member of the Society of Colonial Wars; of the Society of the War of 1812. He is also a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania and both Franklin and Marshall College and the University of Pennsylvania have given him the degree of Bachelor of Laws. For a number of years he was a member of the Valley Forge Commission. He is the author of "Pennsylvania Colonial Cases," "Pennypacker's Supreme Court Reports," the "Settlement of Germantown," "A Digest of the Common Law Reports," "Historical and Biographical Sketches," and over sixty books and papers. He was married October 20, 1870, to Virginia Earl, daughter of Nathan B. Broomal, of Chester county, and their family consists of three daughters and a son.



Sam W. Pennypacker
Oct 4th 1906



WILLIAM M. BROWN

WILLIAM M. BROWN,

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.—Born in Greenville, Pa., September 20, 1850, and is a resident of New Castle, Lawrence county. Received his early education in the public schools of Iowa. Subsequently he attended the Grammar School of Warren, Ohio, the Power Commercial School, of New Castle, Pa., and the One Study College of that city. Mr. Brown studied law in New Castle with Judge McMichael, was admitted to the bar in 1876, and practiced the profession eight years. He served as special agent of the Land Office Department of the United States from January, 1883, until the following August, when he resigned and resumed the practice of law. Mr. Brown politically is a Republican; he was a candidate for member of the House of Representatives from Lawrence county in 1876 and again in 1880, but was both times defeated by very small majorities. In November, 1896, he was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Senate from the Forty-seventh district, composed of Lawrence and Mercer counties, and at the sessions of the Legislature in 1897 he held a conspicuous position as a leader in that body, making a very creditable record as a debater and generally achieving an honorable distinction. He served as member of the select council of New Castle for six years.

In 1890 business interests compelled him to un-

dertake the building and operating of an electric street car line, and for the past fourteen years he has devoted his attention exclusively to this line of work. Until recently he was president of the Rapid Transit Railroad System of Syracuse, N. Y.

In 1884 he was married to Miss Margaret Foltz. They have two children, a daughter and a son.

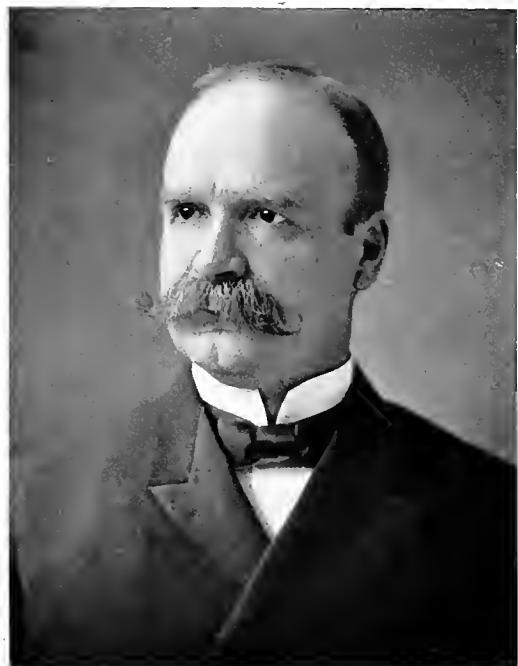
He was nominated for Lieutenant Governor by the Republican State Convention of 1902, and elected in November of that year by a plurality of 181,254; inaugurated January 20, 1903.

ROBERT McAFFEE,

SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—Born February 28, 1849, in County Antrim, Ireland; was educated in Belfast; came to Allegheny in 1869, entering the employ of Oliver Bros. & Phillips, with which firm he remained twenty-four years. Was elected to select council in Allegheny in 1881, and served for ten years. In 1893 was elected Director of Public Works, which position he held for nine years. Has been a director of the Allegheny National Bank, Pittsburg, for ten years. Appointed Commissioner of Banking by Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker, April 13, 1903, which position he resigned upon his appointment as Secretary of the Commonwealth on July 27, 1905.



ROBERT McAFFEE



WILLIAM PRESTON SNYDER

WILLIAM PRESTON SNYDER,

AUDITOR GENERAL.—Born October 7, 1851, in East Vincent township, Chester county, Pa.; raised on a farm; educated in the public schools, Millersville Normal School and Ursinus College; taught school in his native township in the winter of 1868-69; graduated in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in March, 1873; practiced medicine in Spring City (where he now resides) from 1873 to 1886; from February, 1886, to December 31, 1887, was medical examiner for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; postmaster in Spring City from 1883 to 1885; November, 1885, was elected prothonotary of Chester county, serving until January 4, 1891; in January, 1890, was elected chairman of the Republican County Committee; resigned on the day he was nominated for Representative; was delegate to the State Convention which nominated Governor Hoyt, in 1878, and General Beaver in 1882; member of House of Representatives, session 1891; elected to the Senate 1892, 1896; again re-elected in 1900; served as President pro tempore of the Senate during the sessions of 1899 and 1901; was nominated for Auditor General by the Republican State Convention in 1903 and elected in November of that year by a majority of 237,602.

HAMPTON L. CARSON,

ATTORNEY GENERAL.—Born in Philadelphia, February 21, 1852. Was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia in 1874, after having taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the University of Pennsylvania and a three years' course in the law school. He has argued cases in every branch of the United States courts and in the Supreme courts of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and a number of other States. Was prominently connected with the trial of various bank cases in the Federal courts, one of which was the first of its kind to reach the Supreme Court of the United States and has become a leading case. Was the leading counsel in a case recently tried before the Supreme Court of the United States which involved the rights of Indian tribes in Oklahoma, known as the *Lone Wolf* case. Was the special representative of the American Bar Association at the gathering of the English and French bars at Montreal and was invited to speak before the Bench and Bar of England in London, at the banquet to Labori, who defended Dreyfus and Zola. Is the author of the "Law of Criminal Conspiracies," a work which is the accepted authority in almost every State in the Union. Has published "A History of the Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Promulgation of the Constitution of the United States," and is now engaged in writing the history of the Supreme Court



HAMPTON L. CARSON

of Pennsylvania and a Life of Lord Mansfield. Has also delivered many historical and legal addresses before the State Bar Associations of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Maryland, Illinois, and Oregon. For many years he was professor in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, teaching the laws of contracts and sales. Is a member of the Philadelphia Law Association, the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, the American Bar Association, the American Philosophical Society, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution. In 1889 Mr. Carson received from Lafayette College the degree of LL. D. In 1904 the degree of LL. D. from the Western University of Pennsylvania, and in 1906 the same degree from his alma mater, the University of Pennsylvania. He was appointed Attorney General by Governor Packer, January 20, 1903.

WILLIAM H. BERRY,

STATE TREASURER.—Born in Edwardsville, Madison county, Illinois, September 9, 1852. Is the son of Benjamin D. and Mary F. Berry; his father was one of the early pioneers of Illinois, and a skilled mechanic, having perfected several inventions; inheriting his father's mechanical tastes Mr. Berry served an apprenticeship in the machine shops



WILLIAM H. BERRY



NATHAN C. SCHAEFFER

of Geo. W. Tift Sons of Buffalo, N. Y., and has been actively engaged in kindred pursuits ever since. Educated in the public schools of Illinois and secured a technical engineering education at the various night schools, and at home. Has made several inventions of value, notably a high pressure, super-heating boiler which bears his name; is the president of the Berry Engineering Co. which manufactures several of his inventions; has been a life-long student of economic questions, and has written and spoken frequently in several States upon these questions; elected Mayor of Chester in February, 1905, and State Treasurer in November, 1905.

NATHAN C. SCHAEFFER,

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—Born February 23, 1849, in Maxatawny township, Berks county; educated in Maxatawny Seminary (now Keystone State Normal School), Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster; Theological Seminary, Mercersburg, and in the Universities of Berlin, Tubingen and Leipsic; taught in Mercersburg College and in Franklin and Marshall College; was sixteen years principal of the Keystone State Normal School; elected president of the National Educational Association of Asbury Park, N. J., in 1905; served as president of the Pennsylvania State Teacher's Association, secretary of the

National Council of Education, president of the Department of Superintendence of the National Association, president of the Pennsylvania German Society, chancellor of the Pennsylvania Chautauqua at Mt. Gretna from 1901 to 1905; as a member of the Pennsylvania Commission on Industrial Education; as editor of the *Pennsylvania School Journal* since 1893, and is editor of a volume of Bible Readings for Schools; author of "Thinking and Learning to Think," and a History of Education in Pennsylvania, published by Mason Publishing Company; commissioned Superintendent of Public Instruction June 1, 1903, and recommissioned in 1897, 1901 and 1905; served as a lecturer on Pedagogy in the graduate department of the University of Pennsylvania during the absence of Dr. Brumbaugh as Commissioner of Education in Porto Rico (1900-1901).

THOMAS J. STEWART,

ADJUTANT GENERAL.—Born September 11, 1848, near Belfast, Ireland, and was brought by his parents to Norristown, Montgomery county, in 1849; was educated in the public schools, and at the Quaker City Business College in Philadelphia; at sixteen years of age he enlisted as a private in the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers; engaged as manufacturer and dealer in window glass from 1870 to 1882; Assistant Adjutant General of Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic from 1882 to 1888; elected Department Commander in 1889; in 1883 was appointed Assistant Adjutant General of the Grand Army of the Republic in the United States; in September, 1897, appointed Adjutant General of the Grand Army of the Republic by Commander-in-Chief J. P. S. Gobin; reappointed September, 1898, by Commander-in-Chief James A. Sexton; reappointed September, 1899, by Commander-in-Chief Albert D. Shaw; elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic October 8, 1902; a member of the House of Representatives, session of 1885-1886; has been connected with the National Guard of Pennsylvania since 1868; appointed adjutant of the Sixth regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, in 1877; on September 20, 1889, was appointed assistant adjutant general, First Brigade, and reappointed in 1894; appointed on the part of the House of Representatives a member of the commission to locate and establish the Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors'

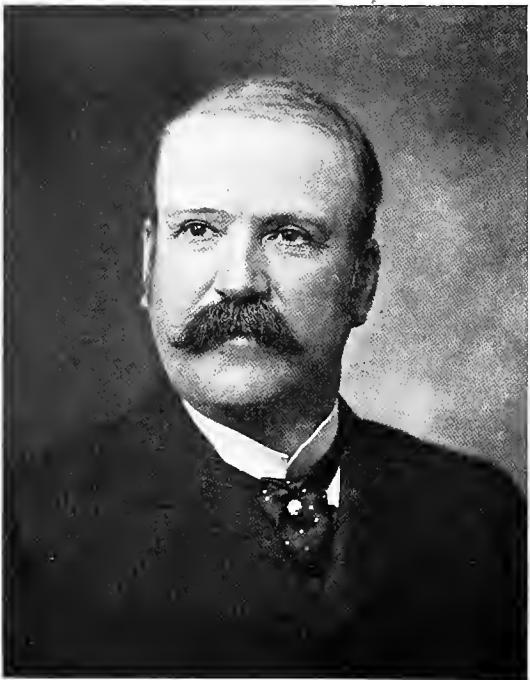


THOMAS J. STEWART

Home, and afterwards as a member of the board of trustees of the same institution on the part of the Grand Army of the Republic, and acted as secretary of both the commission and board of trustees; has been secretary of the board of trustees continuously since 1886; in 1890 appointed a member of the commission in charge of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools; elected Secretary of Internal Affairs November 4, 1886, and re-elected November 4, 1890; appointed Adjutant General by Governor D. H. Hastings, January 15, 1895; reappointed by Governor Wm. A. Stone, January 17, 1899; and re-appointed by Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker, January 21, 1903.

JAMES KNOX POLK HALL,

STATE SENATOR.—Born at Milesburg, Pa., September 30, 1844; educated at Pittsburg; admitted to the bar in November, 1866; elected district attorney of Elk county in 1867; re-elected in 1870 and 1873; retired from practice in 1883, and has since devoted himself to his coal, lumber, railroad and banking interests; was elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress, and re-elected to the Fifty-seventh Congress; elected to the Senate in November, 1902; re-elected 1906.



DAVID MARTIN

DAVID MARTIN,

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.—Born August 20, 1845, in Philadelphia county, on what is known as the Ridgeway farm; attended the public schools; lived on the farm until he was twenty years of age, when he moved to Philadelphia; first elected a member of the Republican executive committee in June, 1866, before he was twenty-one years of age and served for thirty-seven years; appointed Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, session 1873; elected county commissioner of Philadelphia in 1875, and re-elected 1878; has been a delegate to almost every Republican State Convention since 1872; appointed Sergeant-at-Arms of the National House of Representatives, session 1881 and 1882; was a delegate to the Republican National Convention that nominated Harrison in 1888; a delegate to the convention at Minneapolis in 1892, and voted for Major McKinley against President Harrison; a delegate to the National Convention in 1896, St. Louis, and was one of the six Pennsylvania delegates who voted for Major McKinley; appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the First district of Pennsylvania by President Harrison in May, 1889, resigning after serving two years; appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth September 11, 1897; elected State Senator in November, 1898, and served the sessions of 1899 and 1901; was a delegate to the Republican

National Convention in 1904 that nominated Theodore Roosevelt for President. On July 1, 1905, was appointed Insurance Commissioner by Governor Pennypacker.

JAMES E. RODERICK,

CHIEF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES.—Born in South Wales, January, 1842, he attended the British Schools until he was thirteen years of age, when, owing to the death of his father, he was obliged to go to work in the mines. From the age of eighteen years he attended night school until he came to this country in the early sixties, locating at Pittston, Luzerne county, where he was employed as a miner's laborer. Afterward he worked as a miner doing all kind of work in the mines, at Pittston and Wilkes-Barre, until January 1, 1886, when he was appointed mine foreman of the Empire shaft, Wilkes-Barre, then one of the largest gaseous mines in the anthracite region. He resigned this position June 1, 1870, to accept the position of general superintendent of the Warrior Run Coal Company. After a successful competitive examination before a board of practical and theoretical men, he was commissioned State Mine Inspector, July 7, 1881, by Governor Hoyt, with headquarters at Hazleton, and recommissioned by Governor Patterson July 7, 1886. May 31, 1889, he resigned to accept the position of general superintendent for



JAMES E. RODERICK

Linderman and Skeer's collieries at Stockton, a mine town near Hazleton. At the closing down of their collieries, he accepted the position of general superintendent and manager of A. S. Van Wickle's extensive coal interests. June 1, 1899, he resigned to accept the office of Chief of the Bureau of Mines, under Governor Stone. He was reappointed as Chief of the Department of Mines by Governor Pennypacker, April 15, 1903. This office he still holds. Mr. Roderick has held the elective offices of school director in Warrior Run, and select councilman in Hazleton. He was chairman of the board of commissioners that built the Hazleton State Hospital and has been for years and is now president of the board of trustees of that institution. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and a director of the Hazleton National Bank.

SAMUEL G. DIXON, M. D.,

COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH.—Born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 23, 1851. He received his preparatory school education at the Mantua Academy, Philadelphia; prepared for Harvard, but instead went abroad to study; returning to Philadelphia he was graduated from the Mercantile College, and then studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1877; studied medicine and was graduated from the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania in 1886, having been honored by the trustees before graduation by an appointment to the position of Assistant Demonstrator of Physiology. He went abroad again to study and was graduated from the department of bacteriology of King's College, London; took the course in the State College of Medicine, London, and afterwards worked in Pettenhoffer's Laboratory in Muench. While in Europe he made an exhaustive study of the disposition of sewage and filtration of water for large cities. Upon his return in 1888, he was made professor of Hygiene in the medical school and Dean of the Auxiliary Department of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania. He left the university in 1890 to become Professor of Bacteriology and Microscopical Technology at the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia; was elected executive curator in 1892 and president in 1896, which last two positions he still holds. He served for several years as a member of the Board of Education in Philadelphia and as chairman of the Committee on Hygiene did much to improve the sanitary conditions of the schools of that city.

Dr. Dixon is vice-president of the Ludwick Institute, vice-president of the Anti-Tuberculosis So-



SAMUEL G. DIXON, M. D.

cietiy of Pennsylvania, vice-president of the Zoological Society of Philadelphia, a member of the board of managers of the Grandom Institute, a member of the Council of the American Philosophical Society and of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, a director of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy of the University of Pennsylvania, a Fellow of the College of Physicians, member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, American Medical Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, and in 1893 was made an honorary member of the Societe Nationale des Sciences Naturelles et Mathematiques de Cherbourg. He was one of the founders of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia. His publications cover a large field in hygiene and bacteriology but he is probably best known for his original and advanced work on the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis. In addition to his official duties as Commissioner of Health, Dr. Dixon is a member of the State Water Supply Commission, State Quarantine Board, and Medical Council of Pennsylvania. On October 19, 1889, Dr. Dixon made known to the world through the *Medical News*, of Philadelphia, his discovery of the hitherto unrecognized forms of tubercle bacilli, through the employment of which he was able to secure partial immunity to tuberculosis in small animals which were the subject of experiment, and which may eventually lead to the development of a cure for that disease.



JOSEPH W. HUNTER

JOSEPH W. HUNTER,

STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSIONER.—Born July 23, 1853, on the Pont Reading farm in Haverford township, Delaware county, Pa.; when twelve years of age his parents moved to Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, Pa., and two years later they moved to Radnor township, Delaware county, Pa.; was educated in public and private schools and finally entered Mantau Academy, in West Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1870, second in his class. He immediately secured a position with Samuel L. Smedley, Engineer and Surveyor of the 11th Survey District of Pennsylvania, under whom he studied and practiced his chosen profession, remaining with his successor, Geo. W. Hancock; afterward employed by Samuel M. Smedley, Chief Engineer of the City of Philadelphia, to make topographical surveys of that city; was also engaged on map surveying; in 1875 he removed to Jenkintown, Montgomery county, where he has since resided, and been in business for himself, making a specialty of topographical engineering and farm surveying; was elected justice of the peace in 1878 and re-elected in 1883; was elected county surveyor in 1882 and in 1887 was elected to the office of register of wills of Montgomery county; since 1890 he has been actively engaged in the practice of civil engineering and surveying, turning his attention more directly to the

improvement of county roads and the building of stone roads; is a member of the commission appointed by the courts of Philadelphia and Delaware counties to locate and adjust the boundary lines between said counties; member of the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia, American Society of Testing Materials, and the American Road Makers' Association; was appointed State Highway Commissioner by Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker June 23, 1903.

JAMES MADISON SHUMAKER,

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.—Born in Fairfield county, Ohio, July 8, 1851; parents moved to Pennsylvania when he was a child and located in Lycoming county where he received a common school education; in 1874 he removed to Cambria county and engaged in mercantile business; has always been a staunch Republican and in 1874 was elected sheriff of Cambria county by six hundred majority, although the county was at that time about eight hundred Democratic; in November, 1900, he was elected to the House of Representatives and served during the session of 1901. His home is in Johnstown and he is actively identified with various enterprises there, being president and general manager of the Consumer's Ice Company, a trustee of the Johnstown Savings Bank, and



JAMES MADISON SHUMAKER



ALBERT NEVIN POMEROY

a director of the Johnstown Trust Company; is also a trustee of the Conemaugh Valley Memorial Hospital; he was appointed Superintendent of Public Grounds and Buildings by Governor Pennypacker on January 21, 1903.

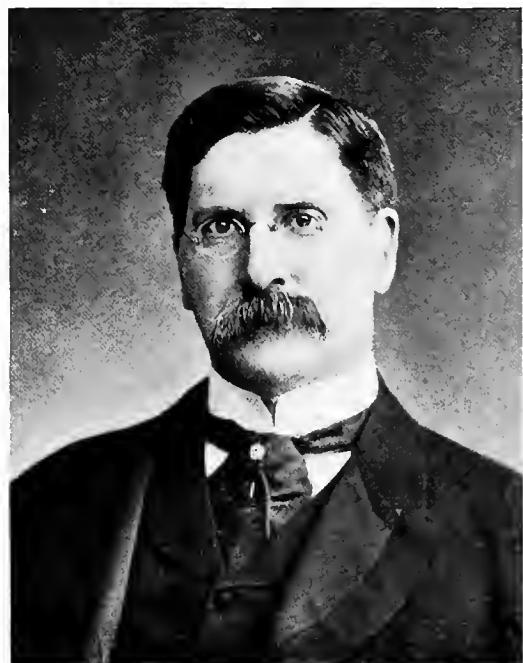
ALBERT NEVIN POMEROY,

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.—Born in Philadelphia May 27, 1859; after residing there and at Pomeroy, Chester county, until 1874 moved to Chambersburg, where he pursued his studies at the Chambersburg Academy; in 1878 he entered the office of the Repository, his father, the late Hon. John M. Pomeroy, being editor and proprietor; in 1885 Mr. Pomeroy and his brother became associated with their father in the publishing and printing business; later the two brothers conducted the business alone, and in 1891 Mr. Pomeroy became the sole owner of the business, and still conducts it; in 1887 was elected chairman of the Republican County Committee and re-elected in 1888 and 1889; served as clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth from 1887 to 1891, when he resigned; was elected to the House of Representatives in 1894, and again elected in 1900; was appointed Superintendent of Public Printing and

Binding by Governor Pennypacker March 24, 1903, and was reappointed, under the new printing law on February 8, 1905.

THOMAS LYNCH MONTGOMERY,

STATE LIBRARIAN.—Born on March 4, 1862, at Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. Graduated from the Episcopal Academy in 1879 and the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Arts, in 1884. Has been identified with library interests for many years, having been trustee of the Apprentices' Library of Philadelphia, the Free Library of Philadelphia and is chairman of the Library Committee of the latter. He established the first branch library of the system at the Wagner Free Institute of Science in 1892; is a life member of the Library Association, the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the American Historical Association, and the Philobiblon Club. Honorary member of the Dauphin County Historical Society and the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. He organized the Pennsylvania Library Club in 1890 and was one of the founders of the Keystone Library Association. Held the position of actuary and librarian of the Wagner Institute of Science for seventeen years. Was appointed State Librarian by Governor Pennypacker, February 3, 1903.



THOMAS LYNCH MONTGOMERY



JOHN C. GROOME

JOHN C. GROOME,

SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE POLICE.—Born in Philadelphia in 1862; educated in the Protestant-Episcopal Academy, from which institution he was graduated in 1878; in 1880 he became associated with his father in the iron business; in 1884 purchased a farm in Virginia, where he resided until 1889, when he returned to Philadelphia and engaged in business. In 1882 he enlisted as a private in the First City Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, and went through the various grades until he was elected captain in 1896, which office he now holds, served with his troop during the Spanish-American War, enlisting April 28, 1898, and was mustered out November 29, 1898, during which time he saw service at Mt. Gretna, Camp Alger, Newport News and Porto Rico. Was appointed Superintendent of State Police July 1, 1905, by Governor Pennypacker.

WILLIAM EDWARD MEEHAN,

COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES.—Born in Holmesburg, Philadelphia county, Pa., August 31, 1853, eldest son of Professor Thomas Meehan, State Botanist and eminent vegetable biologist; educated in the private schools in Philadelphia county; learned the nursery and florist business but subse-

quently abandoned it for literary pursuits, and in 1887 was attached to the staff of the Public Ledger, and for thirteen years was one of its associate editors and leader writers. In 1892 he was chosen botanist of the Perry Relief expedition to North Greenland, and on his return wrote a book on Arctic Travels, also several scientific pamphlets published by the Academy of Natural Sciences, of which he is a member; is also a voluminous writer of descriptive matter and outdoor life for high class magazines. In 1887 Mr. Meehan met Henry C. Ford, then president of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission, and being a devoted angler became intensely interested in fish cultural work; on Mr. Ford's death in 1895, the Board of Fish Commission appointed him assistant secretary and statistician of the board; in 1902, upon the resignation of D. P. Corwin, of Pittsburgh, he was appointed to fill the vacancy, by Governor Stone, when he was elected corresponding secretary of the board; was reappointed by Governor Pennypacker in 1903, and when the Board of Fish Commission was abolished and the Department of Fisheries created, he was appointed Commissioner of Fisheries by Governor Pennypacker on June 2, 1903. He has compiled all the reports of the Fish Commission since 1895, and in addition compiled a pamphlet in 1892, entitled "Fish, Fishing and Fisheries of Pennsylvania," for distribution at the Columbia Exposition at Chicago. Under the administration of Commissioner Meehan, the fishery work



WILLIAM EDWARD MEEHAN



JOHN E. FOX,

STATE SENATOR.—Born in Hummelstown, Pa., November 27, 1861; educated at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., graduated with the class of 1885; two years later he received the degree of Master of Arts, and is now a trustee of that college; spent two years in teaching; read law two years with the firm of Weiss & Gilbert, of Harrisburg, Pa.; admitted to practice at the Dauphin county bar in 1888, and has since continued to practice his profession; a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis in 1892, has always been a staunch Republican, but never before held any political office; was elected to the Senate in 1900 and re-elected November, 1904; was the author of the bill passed in 1901 appropriating \$4,000,000 for the new Capitol building and a member of the Capitol Dedication Commission.

J. HENRY COCHRAN,

STATE SENATOR.—Born January 15, 1845; educated in the common schools of Calais, Maine; removed to Pennsylvania in 1862, where he has since resided; is a lumberman and banker; served as member of the Senate sessions of 1895, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1903 and 1905; re-elected 1906.

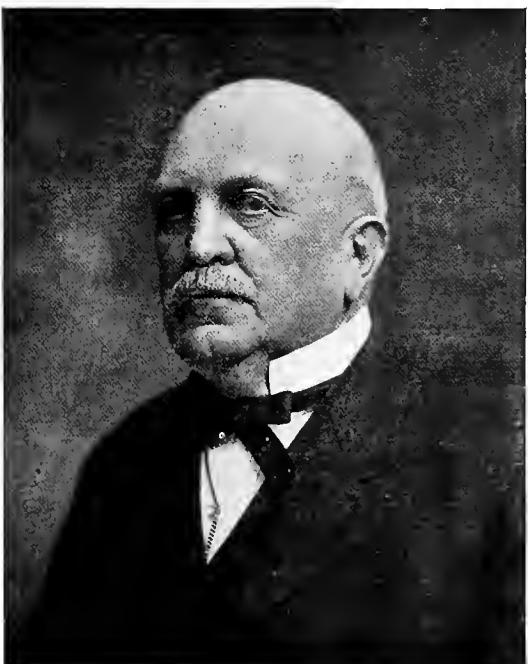
FREDERIC W. FLEITZ,

DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL.—Born in Wellsboro, Pa., March 1, 1867. Was Transcribing Clerk House of Representatives 1889-1891, Journal Clerk 1893, Reading Clerk 1897, secretary State League of Republican Clubs 1895 to 1897—president of foregoing in 1890 and 1891—chairman Republican State Convention in 1903, and many times delegate to State Conventions.

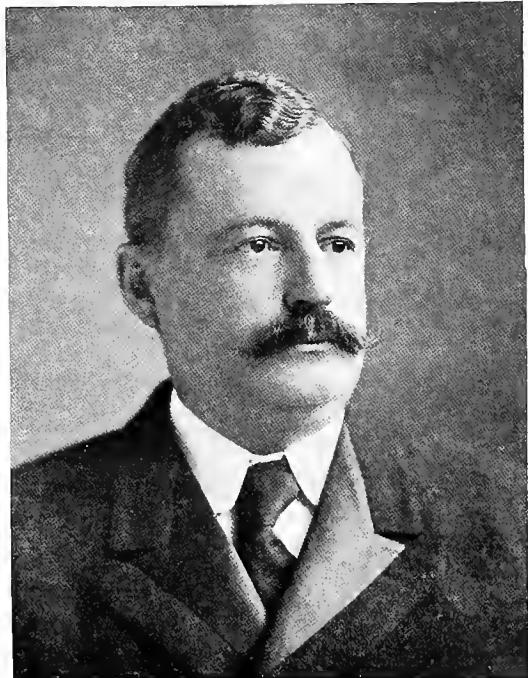
SAM MATT FRIDY,

DEPUTY AUDITOR GENERAL.—Born March 11, 1837, in Mountville, Lancaster county, Pa. Has been a farmer, auctioneer, scrivener and conveyancer and school teacher.

Served as clerk in the War Department during the war; was clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth for fifteen years; prothonotary of Lancaster county; Collector of Internal Revenue, Ninth district of Pennsylvania, and Deputy Auditor General since 1895.



SAM MATT FRIDY



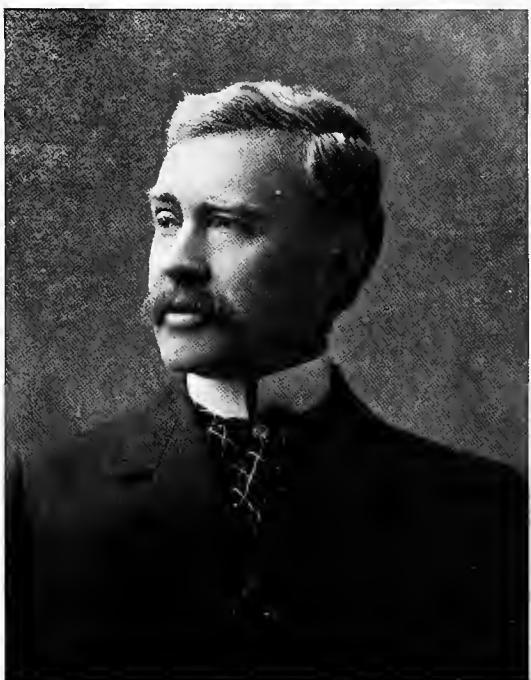
BOIES PENROSE

BOIES PENROSE,

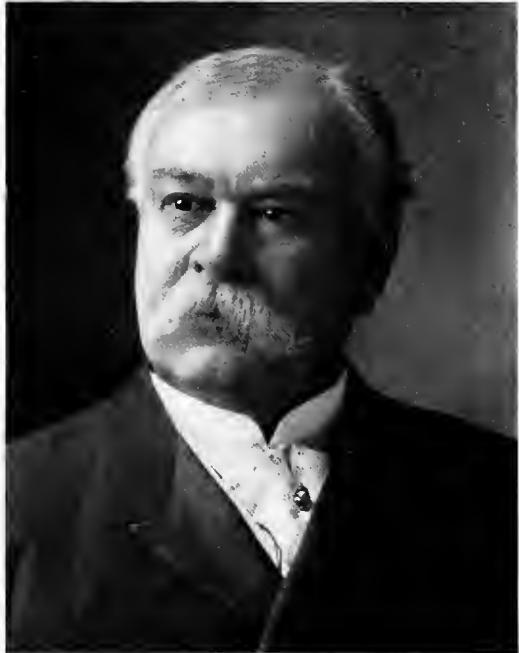
UNITED STATES SENATOR.—Born in Philadelphia November 1, 1860; was prepared for college by private tutors and in the schools of Philadelphia; was graduated from Harvard College in 1881; read law with Wayne MacVeagh and George Tucker Bispham, and was admitted to the bar in 1883; practised his profession in Philadelphia for several years; was elected to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives from the Eighth Philadelphia district in 1884; was elected to the Pennsylvania State Senate from the Sixth Philadelphia district in 1886; re-elected in 1890, and again in 1894; was elected President pro tempore of the Senate in 1889, and re-elected in 1891; was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1900 and 1904; was chairman of the Republican State Committee in 1903-1905; was elected a member of the National Republican Committee from Pennsylvania in 1904; was elected to the United States Senate to succeed J. Donald Cameron, and took his seat March 4, 1897; was the unanimous choice of the Republican caucus of both houses and was re-elected by the full party vote in the Legislature of 1903. His term of service will expire March 3, 1909.

MARLIN E. OLMSTED,

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—Was born in Ulysses township, Potter county, Pa., and received his education in the common schools and in Coudersport Academy. He was appointed Assistant Corporation Clerk when scarcely of age by Auditor General Hartranft, afterwards Governor of Pennsylvania. One year later, although the youngest clerk in the office, he was appointed Corporation Clerk. Mr. Olmsted was retained in that capacity by Auditor General Harrison Allen. Soon after the expiration of General Allen's term he retired from that office. Mr. Olmsted read law with the late Judge John W. Simonton, subsequently President Judge of the Twelfth Judicial District, and was admitted to the bar of Dauphin County November 25, 1878; to the bar of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania May 16, 1881, and to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States November 12, 1884. In the practice of the law he has been eminently successful. In 1891 he was elected to represent Dauphin county in the proposed constitutional convention. Mr. Olmsted was first elected to Congress in 1896, by the great plurality of 23,066, largely due to a contest between two Democratic candidates, resulting in a judicial ruling, excluding them both from the Democratic ticket. In 1898 he was again elected by a plurality of 9,426, and in 1900 by 22,396, the Democrats having made no regular nomi-



MARLIN E. OLMSTED



GEORGE F. HUFF

nation against him. At these three elections he ran in the Fourteenth District. In 1901 the district was changed to the Eighteenth District and Perry county was taken from it and Cumberland was substituted. In 1902 his plurality was 8,478 and in 1904 it reached the enormous figure of 15,333. Mr. Olmsted's skill and tact in the administration of parliamentary law have caused him to be called frequently to preside over the House during the passage of important measures. In the presidential campaign of 1904 his speeches in Congress, especially in support of protective tariff, were more extensively quoted in Republican campaign textbooks than those of any other Congressman. As chairman of the Election Committee of the House his course has elicited words of praise from even his political opponents. He stands near the head of the important Committee on Insular Affairs. Congressman Olmsted, reelected by a handsome majority in 1906, was grand marshal of the dedication parade.

GEORGE F. HUFF,

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—He is a resident of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, and is a citizen who is closely identified with the developments of the State of Pennsylvania. As a man of affairs he ranks with the leaders. The western part of the

Commonwealth, especially, has felt his work as a developer of its chief resources, the great bituminous coal fields. By reason of his energy it has become a vast bee-hive of industry that has added millions and millions of dollars to the wealth of the old Keystone State.

Colonel Huff is a prominent figure in public life, as one of the leading Republicans of the State of Pennsylvania. On numerous occasions he has been signally honored by the people of his community. He served in the State Senate from Westmoreland county from 1884 to 1888, and was elected to the Fifty-second Congress from the old Westmoreland-Indiana-Jefferson and Armstrong district. He also represented the State as Congressman-at-Large in the Fifty-fourth Congress, and represented the new Westmoreland-Butler district in the Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Congresses and is again nominated this year to succeed himself in the Sixtieth Congress.

WILLIAM HARRISON GRAHAM,

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—Born in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, August 3, 1844. He is president of the Mercantile Trust Company of Pittsburg; Member of House of Representatives for four years; Recorder of Deeds, Allegheny county for nine years and a Member of Congress for six years. Mr. Graham is also a member of the Capitol Commission.



WILLIAM HARRISON GRAHAM



H. BURD CASSEL

H. BURD CASSEL,

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—Born in Marietta, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1855. His father, Abram Neff Cassel, who died a few years ago, at the age of eighty-five, was one of the most prominent citizens of Lancaster county and had a long and successful business career, in the line of lumber.

After passing through the public schools of Marietta, he finished his education at the Columbia Classical Institute. At an early age he became interested in his father's lumber business, being sole proprietor thereof on his father's death. Took an interest in politics at a very early age and has always been a steadfast Republican. So ardent an enthusiastic follower of the dominant party of his State was he that he was a member of the Lancaster Republican County Committee when only twenty-one years of age, and subsequently held the position of chairman of said committee. He took an active part in the National Republican Convention held in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1896, and 1898 he was nominated and elected to the lower house of the State Legislature, a place previously filled by his father.

Mr. Cassel was first elected as a Representative to Congress in 1901, when chosen to fill the unexpired term of the late Mariot Brosius, in the Fifty-

seventh Congress and was re-elected in 1902 to the Fifty-eighth Congress; and again in 1904 to the Fifty-ninth Congress. He is chairman of the Committee on Accounts, and a member of the Elections No. 3. He is proprietor of the firm of A. N. Cassel & Son, wholesale and retail lumber business. Mr. Cassel is a member of the Young Republican Club of Lancaster, Pennsylvania; the Boies Penrose and Union Republican Clubs, of Philadelphia, and of the Elks, of Lancaster.

ELIAS DEEMER,

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—Elias Deemer, son of John Deemer, acquired his early education in the public schools and under private instructors. In the spring of 1859 he became bookkeeper, collector and salesman for W. N. Treichler, of Kinterville, who was an extensive manufacturer and dealer in lumber, and in 1861, following the inauguration of the Civil War, joined the Union Army in the month of August as a member of Company E. One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. George T. Harvey, and of Col. H. H. Davis, of Doylestown, Pennsylvania. In 1868 he located in Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pa., where he has since made his home. Here he turned his attention to the lumber industry. He is now and has been since 1893 president of the Williamsport Na-



ELIAS DEEMER



EDWIN K. MC CONKEY

EDWIN K. MC CONKEY,

STATE SENATOR.—Born in Wrightsville, York county, Pa., December 11, 1864; educated in the public schools and the York Collegiate Institute; later he became associated with McConkey Brothers, at Wrightsville; in 1886 he entered the service of the Pullman Company, and by rapid promotion soon became assistant superintendent of the Philadelphia district; in 1893 was elected assistant secretary of the Farmers' Fire Insurance Company, of York, and in 1900 promoted to the position of secretary and treasurer; is a director of the York National Bank, York Water Company, York Gas Company, and Guardian Trust Company; elected to the Senate in November, 1902, being the first Republican ever elected to the Senate from York county.

JACOB BOLARD,

STATE SENATOR.—Born June 5, 1837, and raised on a farm in Spring township, Crawford county, Pa.; in 1862 he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the following year was promoted to hospital steward; in 1865 was again promoted to captain of Company B, One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, in which rank he served until the close of the war. In 1874 he

tional Bank, and is a stockholder and director in the J. K. Richel Furniture Company and in the Lycoming Calcining Company, and his business enterprise and sound judgment have been important factors in the successful control of a number of important and industrial business enterprises, which have contributed to the prosperity of the city of Williamsport, as well as to the success of the individual stockholders. He is also president of the Deemer Manufacturing Company, a corporation recently organized to conduct an extensive lumber operation in Mississippi. He is now and has been for a number of years a member of the Williamsport Board of Trade. He was elected to that city council in the spring of 1888, and in the organization of council was elected its president, and was re-elected in 1889. He was elected a member of the Fifty-seventh Congress in the fall of 1900; was again elected a member of the Fifty-eighth Congress in the fall of 1902; and was once more nominated for the third time—an unprecedented occurrence in the Congressional district which he represented—and was re-elected in the fall of 1904 a member of the Fifty-ninth Congress, receiving 18,807 votes to 11,959 votes for the Democratic opponent, thus securing the largest majority over a Democrat ever given in the district to a Republican.



JACOB BOLARD



JACOB C. STINEMAN

was commissioned by Governor Hartranft, captain on the staff of the Fifteenth Regiment, National Guard, and was re-appointed in 1879 by Governor Hoyt; in 1890 he served on the Pennsylvania Road Commission being appointed by Governor Beaver; served as president of the Crawford County Agricultural Society for eight successive years; is now engaged in the manufacture of leather and raising of cattle and fine carriage horses; is president of the First National Bank, at Cambridge Springs, where he resides; served as member of the House of Representatives, session of 1895; was elected to the Senate in November, 1902.

JACOB C. STINEMAN,

STATE SENATOR.—Was born in Richland township, now Adams, April 9, 1842; was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools; in early life he engaged in teaching school and working his father's farm; enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served to the close of the war, after which he engaged in farming and doing common labor at coal mines; was school director for eighteen years; elected sheriff 1888, and was in office at the time of the Johnstown flood; was a delegate to the Republican State Convention in 1889 and 1897, chairman of the Republican County Commit-

tee in 1891; is a director of the Citizens National Bank of Johnstown, Second National Bank of Altoona, president South Fork First National Bank and President South Fork Water Company; for a number of years has been engaged in farming, and mining and shipping coal; member of House of Representatives 1903 and 1905; elected to the Senate November 1896, November 1900, over Fusion candidate by a majority of 6,257; re-elected to the Senate November 1904; delegate to the Republican State Convention 1902.

STERLING R. CATLIN,

STATE SENATOR.—Born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., in 1842; is a grandson of General William Ross; educated in the public and private schools, and subsequently completed course in Polytechnic College of Philadelphia; served an apprenticeship of four years at trade of machinist and followed the occupation for twelve years; during the Civil War served in the Thirtieth Pennsylvania Regiment; crossed the plain in 1864 and was one of the original settlers in Helena, Montana; later on went to California and for five years was Superintendent of Machinery at Mare Island Navy Yard, after which he returned to Pennsylvania and was a member of the Wilkes-Barre council for nine years; elected State Senator in November, 1904.



STERLING R. CATLIN



WILLIAM C. SPROUL

WILLIAM C. SPROUL,

STATE SENATOR.—Born in Colerain township, Lancaster county, Pa., September 16, 1870; moved to Chester, Delaware county, in early boyhood, and has since resided in that city; attended the public schools, graduating from the Chester High School in 1887; entered Swarthmore College the same year and graduated with honors in 1891; entered business at once, purchased a half interest in the *Chester Daily Times*, with which he has been since associated as editor and proprietor. In 1898 he was elected president of the Delaware River Iron Ship Building and Engine Works (Roach's Shipyard); 1900 organized the Seaboard Steel Casting Company of which he is president; is also president of the Chester Shipping Company and the River Front Improvement Company; is president of the Coal River Railway, the Spruce River Coal Land Company, the Kanawha Valley Traction Company, and the Camden Interstate Railway of West Virginia, and is interested in other enterprises; is a trustee of the Swarthmore College and a director of the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble Minded Children, at Elwyn; is a member of the Union League, of Philadelphia; was elected to the Senate in 1896, re-elected in 1900 and again in 1904; elected President pro tempore of the Senate at the close of the session in 1903 and re-elected in January, 1905; member of Commission to Dedi-

cate the New Capitol; author of the present law for the improvement of roads and the act providing for the dedication of the new Capitol.

SAMUEL P. WHITE,

STATE SENATOR.—Born in New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., September, 1847; educated in the common schools and is a graduate of the Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York; occupation, contractor and manufacturer; served in the three months' emergency State troops in 1863, when fifteen years of age; was a member of the Republican County Committee in 1884 and chairman of same in 1885; member of the State Committee in 1888; treasurer of County Committee in 1889; delegate to the State Convention in 1900; nominee of Beaver county for State Senator in 1886, 1890, 1894 and 1902, the county making no nomination in 1898, the nomination by agreement going to the other county in the district; was elected to the Senate in 1894, serving for four years; re-elected in November, 1902. Senator White was chairman of Appropriations Committee and largely instrumental in having the Uniform Primary Law passed at the extra session of 1906.



SAMUEL P. WHITE



HENRY HARRIS CUMMINGS

HENRY HARRIS CUMMINGS,

STATE SENATOR.—Born at Monmouth, Ill., December 1, 1840; educated at Oberlin College, Ohio; graduated 1862; enlisted in the summer of 1862 in the One Hundred and Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; served in the Fourteenth Army Corps; participated in all its campaigns and most of its battles; discharged at the close of the war as a captain; settled soon after at Tidioute, Pa., where he has since resided; was actively engaged in oil business, farming, lumbering, manufacturing and banking and has now retired; he is and has been for twenty-six years president of the Tidioute school board; was elected a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1888; was commander Department of Pennsylvania, G. A. R., 1895-6; was elected to the Senate in 1898; re-elected in November, 1902.

JAMES P. McNICHOL,

STATE SENATOR.—Born July 3, 1864, in Philadelphia; educated in the public schools and Pierce's Business College; at an early age he engaged in the general contracting business with W. J. McNichol Brothers, and, upon the death of the head of the firm, became its title member; served as a member of select council in 1898; elected to the Senate in November, 1904.

HENRY F. WALTON,

SPEAKER OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Born in Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pa., October 2, 1858, and represents the 23rd district of Philadelphia. When but a year old his parents moved to that city, in the public schools of which and under private tutors he received his early education, followed by his entrance into the law office of Hon. Wayne MacVeagh and George Tucker Bispham, Esq. Shortly afterward he was appointed librarian of the law library of Mr. Bispham. In 1876 he was registered as a law student in the latter's office and in the meantime was a member and officer of the Law Academy. He was admitted to practice at the Bar of Philadelphia October 4, 1879, two days after he had attained his majority, and immediately entered the law office of Francis Rawle, Esq. Charles F. Warwick, city solicitor of Philadelphia, appointed Mr. Walton as one of his assistants in April, 1884, and retained his services until he was elected to the House of Representatives in 1890, in recognition of the work he did in the ranks of the Republican party, to which he has been always ardently attached. In 1892 his constituents in the Twenty-third district, which Mr. Walton had represented, re-elected him and in 1894 again honored him with a re-election. The Pennsylvania delegation in 1893 presented him for the Speakership of the House, but on the day of the Republican caucus



JAMES P. McNICHOL



HENRY F. WALTON

he withdrew as a candidate for the office and in the caucus placed in nomination Mr. Caleb C. Thompson, of Warren, who was elected. In 1893 he was appointed chairman on the Committee on Judiciary General and served on other committees which had important work to perform. Mr. Walton was one of the prominent men of the House and in 1895 was elected Speaker of that body without Republican opposition. In 1898 he was appointed solicitor to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, which position he resigned because of his election for the fourth time to the House of Representatives. The ability with which he presided over the House in 1895 suggested him as a candidate for his old place in 1903, and when the Republican caucus met, all the candidates for the office had withdrawn, and Mr. Walton was a second time complimented with a unanimous nomination by his party. This honor was duplicated in 1905 for a third time when he was nominated without the semblance of opposition. He presided over the extra session of the Legislature in 1906 which thus placed more sessions to his credit than any other Speaker. During the sessions of 1903, 1905 and 1906 he made a record for his physical endurance, the dispatch of business and the maintenance of order. He was punctual in his attendance and never left the chair when legislation of importance was under consideration. It is no flattery to him to say that no presiding officer

of the House ever displayed more signal ability in the responsible position. Mr. Walton is a member of the Union League of Philadelphia, and a member and ex-president of the Five O'clock Club; he is also a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Penn Club and a score of other prominent societies and organizations. As a campaigner, he has shown great effectiveness. He was married in 1882 to Miss Ella G. Norman and is the head of a family of four daughters and three sons.

CHARLES L. BROWN,

STATE SENATOR.—Born in Philadelphia, July 6, 1864; educated in the public schools, leaving to enter commercial life; while so engaged he prepared for and entered Lehigh University for a civil engineering course, but was forced to abandon this purpose through illness; later he entered the University of Pennsylvania for a course in law and, graduating, was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia, and has since been engaged in the active practice; in 1891, 1893 and 1903, was elected to common council, and in 1894 to select council; elected to the Senate in November, 1896, declining the nomination in 1900; again elected to the Senate in November, 1904.



CHARLES L. BROWN



BRYAN HILL OSBORNE

BRYAN HILL OSBORNE,

MEMBER OF LEGISLATURE.—Born in Franklin, Venango county, Pa., August 10, 1858; educated in the public schools, and was graduated from the Cleveland High School in 1876; attended the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, class of 1880; read law with McCalmont and Osborn, and was admitted to the bar in 1881, immediately becoming a partner of the firm; upon dissolution of this partnership, he practiced his profession in his own name; has always been an ardent Republican; served two terms in the city council; was delegate to the State Convention in 1904; Mayor of Franklin in 1896; elected to the House of Representatives 1902; re-elected in November, 1904; chairman of Judiciary General Committee, session 1905-6.

MYRON MATSON,

STATE SENATOR.—Born September 13, 1850, in Rushford, New York; was educated in the common schools and at Tenbrook Academy at Franklinville. In 1870 he left home and went to Tidioute, Warren county, Pa., where he engaged in the oil business, which occupation he has followed since, holding interests in various oil

fields throughout Pennsylvania and West Virginia. He is president of the Victor Oil Company and the Matson Oil Company, and is interested in the Devonian Oil Company. Is also engaged in mining, being interested in the Inca Mining Company operating in Peru, South America, and the Bradford Alaska Mining Company of Alaska. From his early manhood he has been an ardent Republican, and an active worker in that party; has been elected several times as delegate to county and State conventions; served as chairman of the County Committee of McKean county in 1898 and again in 1902; elected to the Senate in 1900; re-elected in November, 1904.

JOSIAH HOWARD,

MEMBER OF LEGISLATURE.—Born in Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pa., January 3, 1861; educated in the public schools, graduated in 1880; removed to Emporium, Pa., in 1887, since which time he has been engaged in the lumber business as a member of the C. B. Howard Company, with saw mills at Emporium; was elected burgess of Emporium borough in 1902; elected to the House of Representatives in November, 1904; re-elected in 1906.



JOSIAH HOWARD



JOHN H. FOW

JOHN H. FOW,

MEMBER OF LEGISLATURE.—Born in Philadelphia June 23, 1851, and is a great grandson of Matthew Fow, who served in Captain Harmar's company, of Colonel De Haas' regiment, the first Pennsylvania Battalion raised by order of Congress in Philadelphia, October 22, 1775. Mr. Fow is a graduate from the law office of Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, and has been practicing at the Philadelphia bar since May 4, 1878; was a member of the Democratic State Committee for the years 1882 and 1883; the first president and afterward vice-president of the Democratic State League for the years 1888, 1889 and 1890; elected twice in 1886 and 1887 as a member of councils of the city of Philadelphia, and was appointed by Mayor King chairman of the committee of the bi-centennial celebration of the settlement of the State; was also a member of the committee having in charge the Centennial celebration of the adoption of the Constitution in 1887, and was special correspondent for the Philadelphia Evening Star for a number of years; was a member of the House 1889, 1891, 1893, 1895, 1899 and the extraordinary session of 1906. At the session of 1899 he was by the vote of the House made the chairman of the celebrated investigating committee of that session; in 1895 he was appointed by Governor Hastings a member of the Atlanta Cotton Exposition to represent Pennsylva-

nia, and in 1906 a member of the State Capitol Dedication Committee by the Speaker of the House. Mr. Fow has a reputation as a lawyer in having more Acts of Assembly declared unconstitutional than any other member of the profession.

CYRUS E. WOODS,

STATE SENATOR.—Born in Clearfield, Pa., September 3, 1861; was educated at Lafayette College, and has been actively engaged in the practice of law since his admission to the bar in 1890; elected to the Senate in 1900, and re-elected in November, 1904; elected President pro tempore of the Senate at the close of the session of 1905.

CHARLES A. SNYDER,

MEMBER OF LEGISLATURE.—Born in Pillow, Dauphin county, Pa., April 16, 1867; educated in the public schools; was admitted to the Schuylkill County Bar 1889; has served as deputy district attorney, city solicitor of Pottsville, county controller and county solicitor; elected to House of Representatives in 1902, 1904, re-elected in November, 1906.



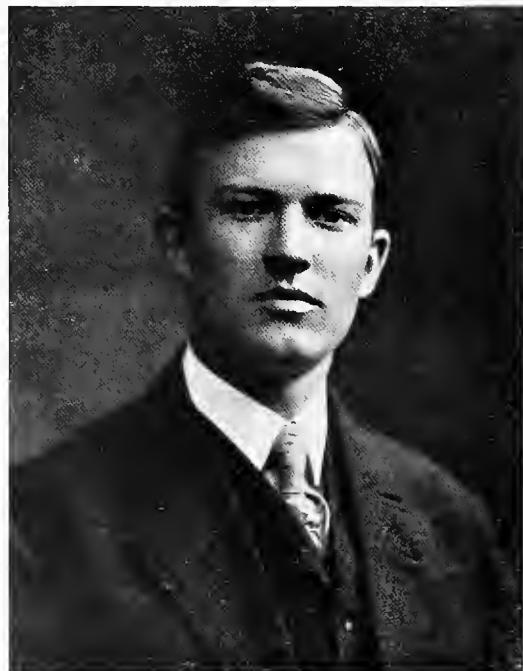
CHARLES A. SNYDER

JOHN OSCAR SHEATZ,

MEMBER OF LEGISLATURE.—Born in Lehigh county, Pa., February 27, 1855; educated in the public schools and spent one year in the preparatory department of Muhlenberg College, Allentown; was employed in the Baldwin Locomotive Works thirteen years, having had charge of different departments the last four years he was in their employ; left to engage in the coal business and is now in the real estate business; is also treasurer of the Frank Queen Publishing Company of New York; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1902, 1904-1905; re-elected in November, 1906.

ANDREW ANDERSON THOMPSON,

MEMBER OF LEGISLATURE.—Born in Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa., October 25, 1880; attended Washington and Jefferson College and was graduated from that institute in 1902, since which he has been employed in the First National Bank of Uniontown; elected to the House of Representatives in 1902 and re-elected in November 1904. He is now treasurer of the Thompson Connellsville Coke Company, and is developing 1,600 acres of coal land in Fayette county.



ANDREW ANDERSON THOMPSON



LAWRENCE B. COOK

LAWRENCE B. COOK,

MEMBER OF LEGISLATURE.—Born in Indiana county, Pa., September 27, 1870; when quite young he removed with his parents to Pittsburgh; was educated in the public and private schools, and while acquiring an education taught in the public and private schools of Allegheny county; in 1890 he began the study of law, was admitted to the bar in December, 1892, since which time he has been engaged in the active practice of his profession; elected to the House of Representatives in 1902, 1904; re-elected in November, 1906.

THOMAS H. GARVIN,

CHIEF CLERK, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Born in Philadelphia, Pa., October 23, 1857, educated at public and private schools, served several years in council and as burgess of the borough of Sharon Hill in 1891 and 1892. He is engaged in the real estate and insurance business and is general manager of the Sharon Hill Real Estate Company. Was a member of the House of Representatives in 1893, 1895 and 1897, and re-elected in November, 1898.

He has been Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives since 1901.

FRANK B. McCLAIN,

MEMBER OF LEGISLATURE.—Born in the city of Lancaster, Pa., April 14, 1864, and has lived there ever since; attended the public schools and graduated from the Lancaster city high school, June, 1881; engaged in the live stock business February, 1884, and has followed same to this time; was a member of the House of Representatives, sessions of 1895, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1903, 1904-1905, re-elected in November, 1906.

ANDREW B. HITCHCOCK,

MEMBER OF LEGISLATURE.—Born in Caton, N. Y., May 15, 1863; removed to Tioga county with his parents in 1864; attended the public schools of the county and worked on a farm until 1882; graduated from Mansfield State Normal School, class of 1884; taught in the public schools of the county until 1895; was principal of the schools of Knoxville for nine years; since 1895 has been engaged in the general insurance business; held the office of school director and was elected justice of the peace in 1897; a delegate to the Republican State Conventions in 1897 and 1899; elected to the House of Representatives in November, 1900, 1902 and 1904; re-elected in November, 1906.



THOMAS H. GARVIN



SAMUEL RIPP

SAMUEL RIPP,

MEMBER OF LEGISLATURE.—Born December 16, 1862; at the age of fourteen entered upon a business career; at the present time is manager of a hotel; has always been a staunch Republican of the Eleventh ward, and an active member of the executive committee of that ward; served as a member of the Eleventh sectional school board for three years; elected to the House of Representatives in 1900, 1902, 1904; re-elected in November, 1906.

WILLIAM TRENTON CREASY,

MEMBER OF LEGISLATURE.—Born in Catawissa township, Columbia county, Pa., in 1856; was educated in the common schools, Catawissa Academy, and Bloomsburg State Normal School; commenced teaching school at the age of sixteen; is at present engaged in farming and fruit growing; was mercantile appraiser in 1893; has served as school director; was a member of the House of Representatives, sessions of 1895, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1903, 1904, and re-elected in November, 1906. In 1899 he was the Democratic nominee for State Treasurer. In the session of 1899, he was the Democratic caucus nominee for Speaker of the House. Elected chairman of the Democratic State Committee in 1901 and 1902. Candidate for Auditor General in 1906.



HENRY BEATES, JR., M. D.

HENRY BEATES, JR., M. D.,

PRESIDENT STATE BOARD MEDICAL EXAMINERS.—Born in Philadelphia December 20, 1857; a physician by profession; member and president of State Board of Medical Examiners of Pennsylvania and president National Conference of State Medical Examining and Licensing Boards.

JOHN M. SCOTT,

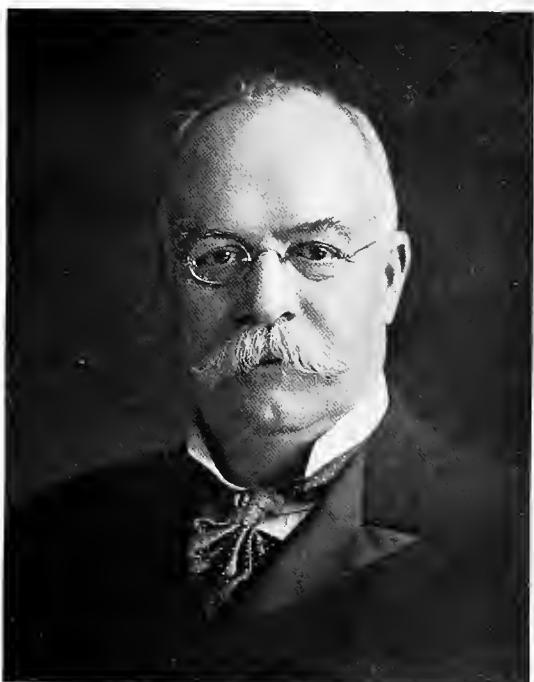
STATE SENATOR.—Born September 19, 1858, in the city of Philadelphia; received a careful education; studied law and admitted to practice in Philadelphia on November 12, 1881, since which time he has pursued his profession. Elected a member of the Eighth section school board, serving two consecutive terms; member of the House of Representatives, sessions of 1887 and 1889; re-elected a member of the House of Representatives for the session of 1893 from the district he represented in the sessions of 1887 and 1889; again a member of the House of Representatives, sessions of 1895 and 1897; elected to the Senate in November, 1898, and re-elected in November, 1902; elected to President pro tempore of the Senate at the close of the session of 1901 and re-elected in January, 1903; re-elected to the Senate 1906.

JOHN P. ELKIN,

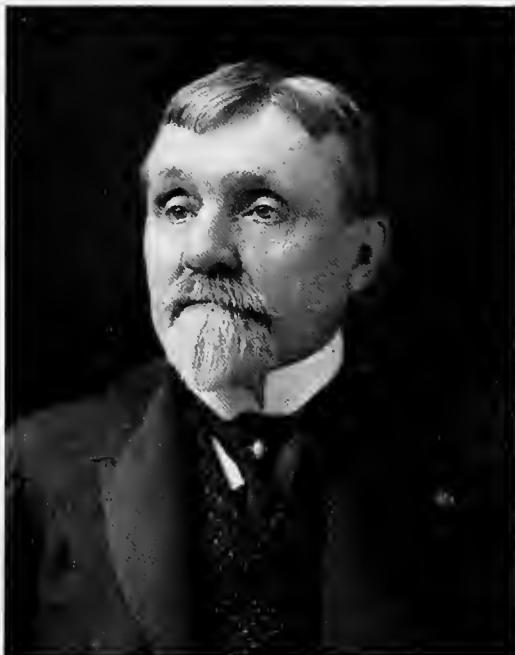
FORMER ATTORNEY GENERAL.—Born in West Mahoning township, January 11, 1860, received a common school education and graduated from the Indiana State Normal School. He afterward taught school for several years, graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan in 1884, and was admitted to the bar of Indiana county. In 1884, when but twenty-four years old, he was elected to the House of Representatives and re-elected to that body in 1886. He was president of the Indiana school board for many years and has been a member of the board of trustees of the Indiana State Normal School. He was Deputy Attorney General under Attorney General McCormick and in January, 1899, was appointed Attorney General by Governor Stone. On November 8, 1904, he was elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and was commissioned December 6, 1904.

ROBERT PITCAIRN,

TRUSTEE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.—Born in Johnstone, Scotland, and engaged in the railroad business (Pennsylvania Railroad) up to June 1st, 1906.



ROBERT PITCAIRN



WESLEY R. ANDREWS

WESLEY R. ANDREWS,

CHAIRMAN REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.—Born at Sugar Grove, Warren county, Pa., December 23, 1837. He served as an officer in a New York regiment in the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and afterwards engaged in the newspaper business. He was editor and proprietor of the Meadville *Tribune-Republican* for many years. Though a stalwart worker in the Republican ranks he was never a candidate for office. Many newspapers of the State have endorsed him as an available candidate for Governor, and at two State Conventions of his party he was offered the support of several counties, but refused to have his name mentioned. He was appointed secretary of the Republican State Committee in 1895 and elected chairman of the committee in 1905, and re-elected in 1906. Colonel Andrews knows personally about all the local party leaders in the State, and is well posted on the political condition of every section. His home is at Meadville, and no matter what the intervening distance may be, he is always there on election days. He is clerk of the United States Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and private secretary to Senator Penrose and is president of the Pennsylvania Club, one of the best located and finest furnished clubs in Washington, including in its members the Senators and Repre-

sentatives of the State, many officers of the departments and prominent citizens of different States, as well as other Pennsylvanians not in official life.

W. W. GRIEST,

FORMER SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—Born September 22, 1859, in Christiana, Lancaster county. Graduated from the Millersville State Normal School in 1876, taught school for three years and for several years was one of the editors of the Lancaster Inquirer. He was five times elected Chief Clerk of the Lancaster County Commissioners and was also a member of the Lancaster city school board. He was appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth by Governor Stone, January 17, 1899.

GEORGE A. VARE,

STATE SENATOR.—Born in the district of Southwark, Philadelphia, February 7, 1859; educated in the public schools of that city; is a contractor on public and private work; was a delegate to the State conventions of 1889, 1891, 1893, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1901 and 1903; member from the First legislative district in the House of Representatives 1891, 1893, and 1895; elected to the Senate in 1896 and 1900, and again elected in November, 1904.

FREDERICK A. GODCHARLES,

STATE SENATOR.—Born in Northumberland, Pa., June 3, 1872; in 1875 removed with his parents to Milton; educated in the public schools and Lafayette College, graduating from the former in 1888 and the latter in 1893; worked his way through the various departments of the Milton Nail Works until 1896, when he became the title member of the firm now known as F. A. Godcharles Company; enlisted as a volunteer in the Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment in the Spanish-American War on May 12, 1898, and in October of the same year was mustered out with his company as a corporal; appointed battalion sergeant major when the Twelfth Regiment of N. G. P. was reorganized, and later first lieutenant and inspector of rifle practice on the staff of Col. J. B. Coryell, and retained by his successor, Col. C. M. Clement, which commission he now holds; was a member of the House of Representatives of 1901; candidate for Congress in the Sixteenth district in 1902; elected to the Senate in November, 1904.



JOHN W. WOODSIDE

JOHN W. WOODSIDE,

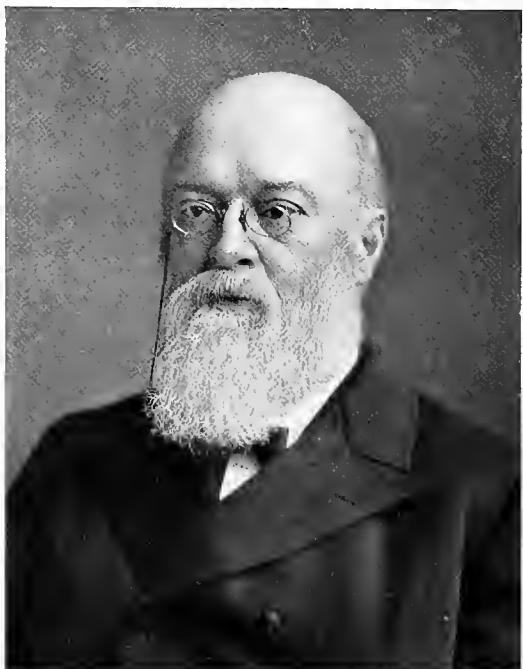
PRESIDENT OF VALLEY FORGE COMMISSION.—Born in Penn township, Chester county, Pa., November 21, 1838. He engaged in the mercantile business in Delaware county; member of Stewart Ralph and Company, snuff manufacturers, from 1865 to 1899; organized the Tonopah Mining Company of Nevada; treasurer of the West Chester Street Railway Company; treasurer of Damascus Nickel Sheet Company; treasurer of Ely Central Company of Nevada; director of American Snuff Company and director in other corporations; from 1869 secretary of the National Tobacco Company of the United States; represented Pennsylvania in the Centennial Celebration of the Inauguration of Washington as first president, in New York in 1889; also member of the Columbia Commission in 1890 to 1896; member of the Centennial Commission to Tennessee; and president of the Omaha Commission; for the past eight years president of the Valley Forge Commission.

CADWALADER BIDDLE.

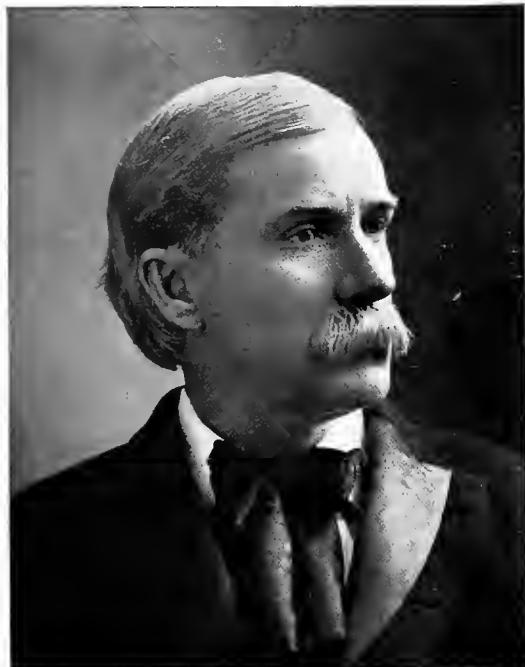
GENERAL AGENT AND SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.—Born in Philadelphia October 28, 1837. His father was James C. Biddle, a member of the convention in 1838, which

drafted the State Constitution, operative until supplanted by that of 1874. His father was Clement Biddle, Quartermaster General under George Washington during the Revolutionary War. Cadwalader Biddle's mother was Sarah Caldwell Keppele, daughter of Michael Keppele, once Mayor of Philadelphia. Mr. Biddle was educated in the school of Dr. J. W. Faires and at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1856, he then studied law at the university and received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1859. The same year he was admitted to the bar. He was secretary and treasurer of the University of Pennsylvania from 1862 to 1882, and since 1884 he has uninterruptedly filled the office of General Agent and Secretary of the Board of Public Charities of the State. The bulk of the work imposed upon the board is done by Mr. Biddle. All institutions requiring state financial support are required to give notice to the General Agent on or before the first day of November of each year of the amount of any application they may intend to make to the Legislature and of the purpose to which it is intended to be applied. There is prepared for the consideration of the Legislature every two years by Mr. Biddle a report showing the amount recommended by the Board of Charities, to be appropriated to the various charitable, reformatory and correctional institutions.

[Mr. Biddle has died since the above sketch was written.]



CADWALADER BIDDLE



JAMES M. GUFFEY

JAMES M. GUFFEY,

MEMBER OF COMMITTEE, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.—The largest individual oil and gas operator and owner of coal lands in the United States. Member Democratic National Committee and leader of Pennsylvania Democracy.

EDWARD A. IRVIN,

STATE SENATOR.—Born at Curwensville, Pa., January 13, 1838; educated in common schools and Mt. Holly Academy and Edge Hill School, Princeton, N. J.; in 1857 associated with his father in the lumber, merchandise and real estate business, becoming sole head of that business three years later; in April, 1861, he temporarily left his business in his father's hands and recruited Company K of the original Bucktail Regiment, and was chosen captain; he was in active service with his company on the Peninsula and was captured and imprisoned at Richmond; subsequently he participated in engagements at South Mountain and Fredericksburg and sustained dangerous wounds on both occasions; after the war returned home with commission of Lieutenant Colonel; elected to the Senate in November, 1904, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. A. E. Patton.

ANDREW BAIRD DUNSMORE,

MEMBER OF LEGISLATURE.—Born in Morris Run, January 4, 1866; shortly thereafter removed with his parents to Arnot, Pa.; worked about the mines and later on his father's farm in Covington township; attended the public schools of Arnot and Blossburg; was graduated from the Mansfield State Normal School in 1884 and took a scientific course at same institution the following year; was principal of Arnot schools for two terms; read law with Mitchell & Cameron, of Wellsboro; admitted to the bar in November, 1889, and has since practiced his profession; was a delegate to the Republican State Convention in 1893 and chairman of the Republican County Committee in 1894; in 1895 was elected district attorney of Tioga county, and re-elected in 1898; elected to the House of Representatives in November, 1904, re-elected 1906.

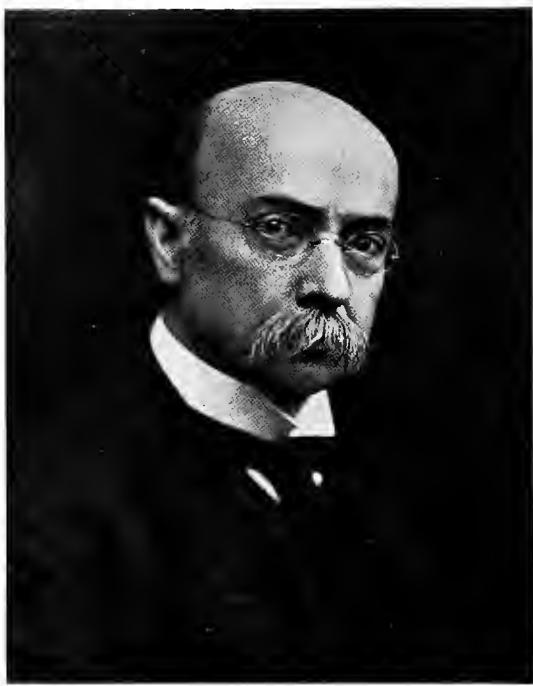
LLOYD B. HUFF,

TRUSTEE STATE COLLEGE.—Born at Greensburg, Pa., in December, 1871. He is engaged in the coal and coke business, banking, street railway, and several other very important enterprises.

He is a Trustee of the State College and a member of the Republican State Central Committee and was Assistant Commissary General on Governor Hastings' staff.



LLOYD B. HUFF



J. NICHOLAS MITCHELL, M. D.

J. NICHOLAS MITCHELL, M. D.,

SECRETARY OF COMMITTEE ON LUNACY.—Born in Philadelphia April 10, 1847. He studied at the Episcopal Academy and the University of Philadelphia. After leaving the university he engaged in business for six years and then entered into the study of medicine at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1873. In 1876 he was appointed demonstrator of obstetrics, at his alma mater, and gave one of the first courses given of that kind at any college in Philadelphia, founded on the methods pursued in Vienna. In 1887 he was elected professor of obstetrics, which position he held until 1895, when increasing private practice caused him to resign. Dr. Mitchell has always taken active interest in charitable work and church work, and in 1893 was appointed a member of the Board of Charities and the medical member of the Committee on Lunacy. On the death of Dr. George I. McLeod, the secretary of the committee, in December, 1905, he was asked by the chairman to act as temporary secretary and in January, 1906, was elected as secretary. Is a member of the Association of Superintendents and Physicians of the Hospital for the Insane, and a member of the Ancient Order of Masons.

ROBERT H. FOERDERER,

FORMER MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—Born in "Frankenhausen, Germany, May 16, 1860, while his parents were sojourning in Europe."

In 1900 he was elected to the Fifty-seventh United States Congress as Congressman-at-Large from the State of Pennsylvania, and served his full term; in 1902 he was re-elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress for the Fourth Congressional District of the City of Philadelphia but died July 26, 1903, before that Congress assembled.

Robert H. Foerderer served as an apprentice in his father's leather business and mastered all its detail and early in life he entered upon the same business for himself. He revolutionized the manufacture of goat skins by perfecting the process known as "Chrome tannage" and adopted the word "Vici" as a trade name for the glazed kid manufactured by him and "Vici Kid" is now known all over the world. He built and maintained the largest leather plant of its kind in the world, using ten million skins annually and employing over three thousand people. At the time of his death he was president of the Keystone Telephone Company of Philadelphia, and was largely interested in other corporations. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, an active member of numerous clubs, fraternal orders, and other associations and patriotic societies.



ROBERT H. FOERDERER



WILLIAM A. STONE

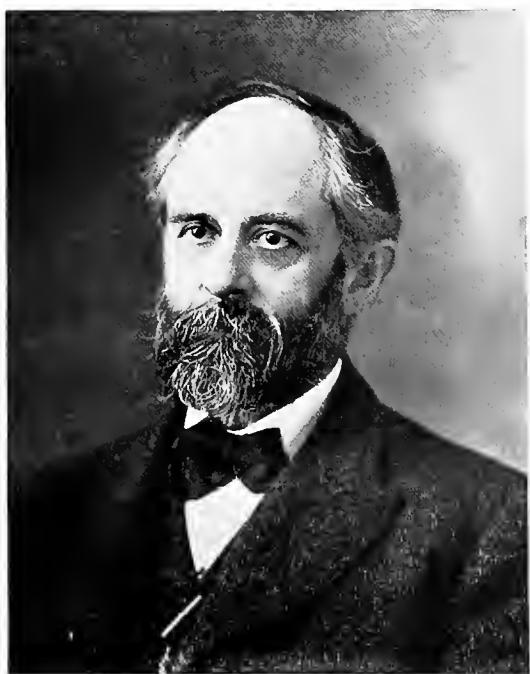
WILLIAM A. STONE,

FORMER GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Born in Delmar township, Pa., April 18, 1846. Educated in the district schools and the State Normal School. In August, 1863, he ran away to Harrisburg and joined the volunteer army, but through the efforts of his father he was discharged. He enlisted again before he was eighteen years old, in Company A, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and took part in the engagement at Yellow Mile Run, August 18, 1864, and in the siege of Petersburg from August 19 to September 22. He was several times promoted and on March 10, 1865, was advanced to the grade of second lieutenant. On August 3, 1865, he was mustered out of service with his company. After the war Governor Hartranft appointed him Assistant Adjutant General of the Thirteenth Division, National Guard, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1870, first practicing in Wellsboro and later in Pittsburgh. He was district attorney of Tioga county and United States District Attorney for the Western district of Pennsylvania and was a member of the Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses. In 1898 he was the Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania and on the 8th of the same year was elected. He is President of the Commission for the completion of the new State Capitol building.

CHARLES WARREN STONE,

FORMER MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—He was born in 1852, and in his youth worked at the carpenter trade with his father. When the latter died the young man returned to the homestead of his grandfather and with the aid of his two younger brothers carried on the farm. He attended school in the winter and completed a course in Lawrence Academy and entered Williams College, from which, earning his way by teaching and other work, he graduated with honor. He accepted a position of principal of the Union school at Warren, was elected County Superintendent in 1865 and, later in the same year, was chosen principal of the Academy at Erie. He took up the study of law and was admitted to the practice in the courts of Warren county in 1866, and entered into partnership with Judge Rasselas Brown. He served three years as a member of the borough council, nine years as a member of the school board; and the last three years as its president. In 1869 he was elected to the Lower House of the State Legislature from the district composed of the counties of Warren and Venango, and was re-elected without opposition. In 1870 he was sent to the State Senate, and served as chairman of the General Judiciary Committee. When the Republican State Convention of 1878 convened he was urged by the Republicans of the northwest for the office of Lieutenant Governor and received the nomination by a vote of 182 to 59. He



CHARLES WARREN STONE

was elected by a majority of 23,250, which exceeded the majority received by the other candidates on the ticket. In the joint convention, over which he presided, resulting in the election of John I. Mitchell as United States Senator, Mr. Stone was himself urged to become a candidate and there was a strong undercurrent in his favor. He was one of the three commissioners in 1883 who located the United States Public Building at Erie, and later was a representative of Pennsylvania at Inter-State Extradtion Conference called by the Governors of several States. Subsequently he was a delegate from Pennsylvania to the Prison Congress, over which Ex-President Hayes presided. In 1887 he was appointed by Governor Beaver to be Secretary of the Commonwealth, and served until his election to Congress from the Twenty-seventh District in 1890, as the successor of the late Hon. Lewis F. Watson. He served by successive elections in the Fifty-first, Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses and during the last two was chairman of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures. As the ranking member of the Republican minority on that committee he led the opposition to the several free silver measures of Mr. Bland while he was chairman of the committee. In the Republican State Convention of 1898 Mr. Stone had 165 votes for the nomination of Governor, 183 being required to nominate.

LOUIS ARTHUR WATRES,

FORMER LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.—Born in the village of Mt. Vernon, now known as Winton, Lackawanna county, Pa., on the 21st day of April, 1851. His father was Lewis S. Watres, a descendant of the Otis family of Massachusetts, and one of the early settlers in the Lackawanna Valley. His mother was a gifted poetess, who wrote many beautiful poems, under the nom-de-plume of "Stella of Lackawanna." Mount Vernon which owes its name more to patriotism than any distinctive qualities was a settlement of limited opportunities. He divided his time between the public school and work around the coal breakers. Later he moved with his parents to Scranton, where he attended the public schools for two years until he was sixteen. This ended his school days and he has been working ever since. He found employment in the Scranton post office where he became assistant postmaster. He was next employed as a bookkeeper in the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, of Scranton, and became teller of that institution; was afterwards deputy marshal of the Mayor's court of Scranton;



LOUIS ARTHUR WATRES

then city clerk and subsequently elected cashier of the Scranton Savings Bank and Trust Company, a position which he filled for five years. He is at present and has been for years president of this institution which is now called the County Savings Bank.

Mr. Watres studied law with the late Judge John Handley and in 1879 was admitted to the bar of Lackawanna and Luzerne counties. He was county solicitor to the State Senate by a majority of 134 in the district which usually gave a Democratic majority of about 2,000. He was re-elected in 1886 by an increased majority. In 1890 Mr. Watres was elected Lieutenant Governor by a majority of 22,365 over his Democratic opponent, while the Republican candidate for Governor was defeated in the same year by Governor Pattison, the Democratic nominee, who had a majority of 17,000. In 1891, while president of the State Senate, Mr. Watres was elected chairman of the Republican State Committee, and he succeeded through a difficult campaign in harmonizing the conflicting elements and electing the Republican candidates, General D. M. Griggs as Auditor General and Captain John W. Morrison as State Treasurer. He was again offered the State chairmanship in 1892, but declined. For nine years, he was a member of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee. In 1887, he was chairman of the Committee of Lackawanna County, and he has

always been actively identified with the local organization, as a staunch, loyal and devoted Republican. He was a member of the Ballot Reform Committee which prepared the bills which provided for personal registration and uniform primaries.

At the present time, Mr. Watres is the president of the County Savings Bank, The Scranton Trust Company, and of the Title Guaranty & Surety Company, of Scranton; and is also connected with several large and successful enterprises.

For over twenty years, he was an active and prominent figure in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, having been captain of Company A, Thirteenth Regiment; colonel of the Eleventh Provisional Regiment; judge advocate of the Division Staff; general inspector of rifle practice on the Staff of General Beaver, and for five years colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment Infantry, N. G. P. He was president of the State National Guard Association for the first two years of its existence and is a member of the Armory Board of Pennsylvania.



JAMES E. BARNETT

WILLIAM SHADRACH SHALLENBERGER,
SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL.—Born in Mt. Pleasant, Pa., November 24, 1839. He was first lieutenant and adjutant One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; chairman Beaver Republican County Committee; mem-

ber Congress 24th district, Pennsylvania, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congress; member Lake Erie and Ohio Ship Canal Commission; Second Assistant Postmaster General since April 1, 1897. In church relations he is a Baptist



WILLIAM SHADRACH SHALLENBERGER

JAMES E. BARNETT,

FORMER STATE TREASURER.—Born in Elder's Ridge, Pa., August 1, 1856; graduated from Washington and Jefferson College in 1882, and is a lawyer by profession. Was appointed Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth by General Fred Reeder, and served until October 19, 1897, when he resigned. Enlisted in the National Guard of Pennsylvania in 1884 and after passing through various grades was elected lieutenant-colonel of the Tenth Regiment in 1897. He volunteered with his regiment for the Spanish-American War and served in the Philippines, taking part in all the engagements of his regiment during the Filipino insurrection until the capture of Malolos. He was appointed Commander of the District of Cavite, succeeding Colonel Hawkins, and served from May 10, 1899, until the regiment embarked for the United States. He is now colonel of the Tenth Regiment. Was nominated for State Treasurer by the Republicans in August, 1899, and was elected in November, 1899.

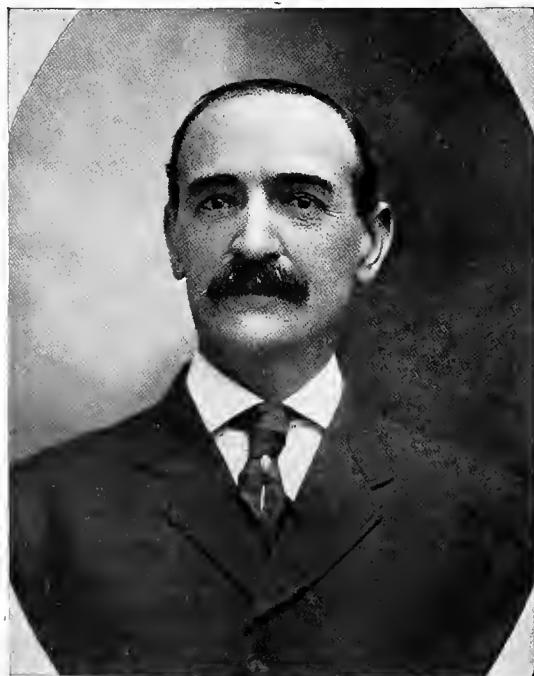
ARTHUR G. DEWALT,

STATE SENATOR.—Born October 11, 1854, at Bath, Pa.; was graduated from the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown, Pa., in 1870; taught school for one term in Lehigh county; in 1871 entered Lafayette College, and was graduated with honor in 1874; was instructor of classics in Oley Academy one term; served one year in the Pennsylvania Railroad office. In 1876, began the study of law with Hon. John D. Stiles; admitted to the bar of Lehigh county in October, 1877, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession; elected district attorney of Lehigh county in 1880; admitted to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1883, and to all the courts of Philadelphia in 1888; was Adjutant of the Fourth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania for nine years; delegate to a number of State Democratic conventions; elected to the Senate in November, 1902, and 1906.



THOMAS LAWRENCE EYRE

FORMER CASHIER STATE TREASURY.—Born in Livermore, Westmoreland county, Pa., March 26, 1855. He removed to Saltsburg in 1870 where he has since lived. Was educated at Memorial Institute, Saltsburg, and later entered mercantile business with his father. Was appointed United States



T. STEWART PEARCE

Gauger for the Western district of Pennsylvania by President Harrison in 1889, in 1891 appointed chief deputy of the office, in 1893 was appointed clerk in the State Treasury, afterwards was advanced to assistant cashier and in April, 1899, was appointed cashier of the Treasury, which position he held until May, 1906. He possessed the confidence of the men under whom he served and performed the various duties to which he was assigned with marked ability.

THOMAS LAWRENCE EYRE,

FORMER SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.—Born in Birmingham township, Delaware county, May 24, 1862. He is president of the Eyre-Shoemaker, Inc., general contractors. Mr. Eyre has held the following offices: Secretary to Congressman Darlington, clerk to President pro tempore of Senate of Pennsylvania, Collector Statistics Department Internal Affairs, Deputy Secretary Internal Affairs, chairman Republican County Committee, Sergeant-at-Arms Senate of Pennsylvania, Deputy Collector of Port at Philadelphia, Superintendent Public Grounds and Buildings, superintendent of building Buffalo Exposition, superintendent of building Charleston Exposition, superintendent of Public Building Commission New Capitol, pres-

ident of Conemaugh Coal Company, president Kishkiminitas Coal Company, secretary and treasurer Pennsylvania and New River Coal Company, secretary and treasurer Colonial Coal Company, secretary and treasurer United States Mining Company, secretary and treasurer United States Land and Lumber Company, director Farmers' National Bank of West Chester, Pa., director White Rock Quarries Company, Bellefonte, Pa., owner "Village Record," weekly newspaper, West Chester, Pa., and trustee West Chester State Normal School.

OSCAR E. THOMSON,

STATE SENATOR.—Born in Phoenixville, Pa., November 14, 1862; educated in the public schools; occupation, consulting and contracting engineer; is director of the Royersford Trust Company and interested in many building and manufacturing enterprises; member of the Republican State Central Committee 1895 to 1897; delegate to the Republican State Conventions 1902, 1903 and 1904; elected recorder of deeds of Chester county in 1893; elected to the Senate November, 1904.

JOHN MERTON FLYNN,

MEMBER OF LEGISLATURE.—Born at Ridgway, Pa., on February 14, 1873; educated in the public schools and was graduated from the Ridgway High School in 1889; learned the trade of machinist, at which he was employed for several years; organized the Ridgway Foundry Company and is now manager of same; elected to the House of Representatives in 1902, 1904; re-elected in November, 1906.

EDWARD H. FAHEY,

MEMBER OF LEGISLATURE.—Born at Kennett Square, Pa., February 28, 1865; educated in the public schools; graduated from Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and engaged in the drug business, being at present the proprietor of two drug stores in the city of Philadelphia; has been a member of the Republican city committee and is a mem-



WILLIAM L. MATHUES

ber of the Tenth ward executive committee; was elected to the House of Representatives in 1898 and 1900; again elected in November, 1904, and in 1906.

WILLIAM L. MATHUES,

FORMER STATE TREASURER.—Born in Middletown township, Delaware county, Pa., March 24, 1862, and was educated in the public schools of Media; at an early age he began the study of law in the office of the Hon. John Broomall, Nestor of the Delaware county bar, and was admitted to practice in the several courts of the county in November, 1884; is now a member of the law firm of Mathues & Makiver, Media, Pa.; served as deputy sheriff of Delaware county from January, 1885, to 1887, and as deputy prothonotary and clerk of courts from January, 1887, to 1892; was elected prothonotary and clerk of courts in November, 1891, and served for four terms until 1904, in that capacity; he was renominated to this office in March, 1903, without opposition for a fifth term, but declined June 1, 1903, in order to accept the nomination for State Treasurer, to which office he had been nominated by the Republican State Convention May 27, 1903; was elected State Treasurer November, 1903, by 244,650 majority; is a member of a number of secret societies and political organizations.

STATE GOVERNMENT

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Governor—Samuel W. Pennypacker, Philadelphia.

Private Secretary to the Governor—Bromley Wharton, Bristol.

Executive Clerk—Thomas J. Lynch, South Bethlehem.

Clerk—Miss Elizabeth C. Sheehan, Harrisburg.

Commission Clerk—Howard L. Berkley, Harrisburg.

Stenographer—John H. Smith, Lancaster.

Messenger—James M. Auter, Harrisburg.

Watchman—John Czerneski, Antrim.

SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Secretary of the Commonwealth—Robert McAfee, Allegheny.

Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth—Lewis E. Beitler, Philadelphia.

Chief Clerk—George D. Thorn, Gettysburg.

Corporation Clerk—John F. Whitworth, Kittanning.

Assistant Corporation Clerk—Clarence B. Miller, Nanticoke.

Commission Clerk—Gilbert H. Hassler, Carlisle.

Statute Clerk—Charles E. Fritcher, Williamsport.

Stenographer—Charles H. Hollinger, Harrisburg.

Clerks—William H. Reiff, Norristown; James C. Deininger, Sonestown; John B. Patrick, Clarion; Edward H. Brady, Pittsburg; Charles R. Willits, Reading; W. I. Fleming, Bellefonte; Harry F. Freeston, Philadelphia; James K. DeLaney, Easton; J. A. Weible, Warren; J. A. Lininger, Sharon; J. L. Kendlehart, Gettysburg; J. B. Shallenberger, California; Howard W. Fry, Lancaster; William H. Pennypacker, Phoenixville; John H. Slentz, Gettysburg; Wilmer Johnson, Centre Square.

Messenger—Edward C. Baxter, Philadelphia.

Watchman—Daniel Dehuff, York.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Attorney General—Hampton L. Carson, Philadelphia.

Deputy Attorney General—Frederic W. Fleitz, Scranton.

Chief Clerk—Guy H. Davies, Towanda.

Law Clerk—Charles P. Addams, Carlisle.

Private Secretary—H. M. Hoke, Chambersburg.

Messenger—Walter S. Taylor, Harrisburg.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Auditor General—William P. Snyder, Spring City.

Deputy Auditor General—Sam Matt. Fridy, Mountville.

Corporation Deputy—J. N. Langham, Indiana.

Chief Clerk—N. E. Hause, Hawley.

Domestic Corporation Work—Harry D. Jones, Montrose; Joseph P. Gates, Yellow Creek; Robert M. Rorer, Newtown; George P. Blackburn, West Newton; Richard V. Fox, Harrisburg; Jacob A. Creps, Indiana.

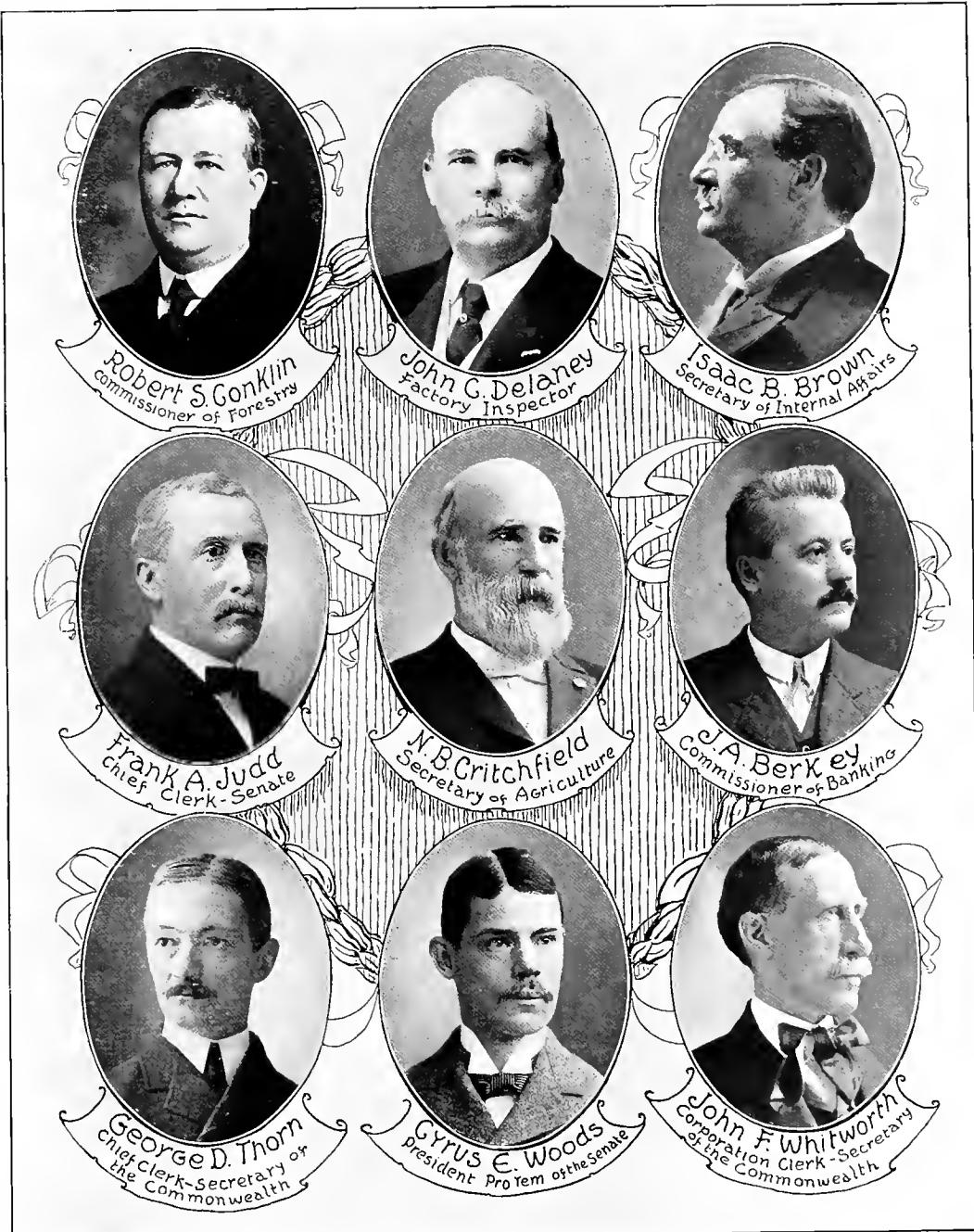
Foreign Corporation Work—Horace W. Eshbach, Pennsbury; Barton W. Weaver, Terre Hill; I. R. Haldeman, Harleysville; Harry T. Creamer, Chester.

County Work—Christian W. Myers, Lincoln; Harry P. Shomo, Hamburg; A. J. Henry, Allen-town; George J. Faddis, Ercildoun.

Appropriation Work—J. C. Jeffers, Philadelphia; Freeman C. Gerberich, Dauphin; George O. Evans, Allegheny; W. E. Bennet, Honesdale.

Additional Clerks—Gwin M. Harvey, Huntingdon county; J. W. Kilborn, Ralston; Samuel R. Ogden, Westtown; Jefferson Burtner, Butler; David H. Matthews, New Castle; Eben Allison, Beaver; H. C. McCamant, Huntingdon county; H. T. Hallman, Spring City; E. C. Dewey, Clearfield.

Clerks Classifying Papers—Thomas W. Montgomery, Huntingdon county; John M. Windle, Embreeville.



Stenographers—Lloyd D. Lubold, Philadelphia; John M. Ward, Philadelphia.

Messenger—Charles H. Hardenbergh, Avoca.
Watchman—James M. Uhler, Harrisburg.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

State Treasurer—William H. Berry, Chester.
Cashier—Benjamin F. Measey, Ridley Park;
Assistant Cashier—Robert B. Fulton, Chester.
Bond Clerk—Charles A. Greer, Altoona.
Assistant Bond Clerk—E. A. Griffith, Mahanoy City.

Expert Bookkeeper—A. M. Porter, Canonsburg.
Corporation Clerk—George W. Haggerty, Lemoyne.

Clerks—A. O. Stone, Volant; George F. Young, Gettysburg; James F. Desmond, Chester.

Stenographers—Samuel Weil, Allentown; Miss Elizabeth C. Brugger, Fleming.

Messenger—Patrick McGrann, Chester.

Night Watchman—Benjamin P. Thompson, Montgomery county.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Secretary of Internal Affairs—Isaac B. Brown, Corry.

Deputy Secretary of Internal Affairs—Theodore B. Klein, Harrisburg.

Chief Clerk—Thomas Perry, Wheatland.

Stenographer—Miss Stella L. Foote, Wattsburg.

Messenger—A. H. Mitchell, Indiana.

Watchman—Isaiah D. Winters, Harrisburg

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

Chief of Bureau—Robert C. Bair, York.

Assistant Chief of Bureau—Charles B. Penman, Scranton.

Collectors of Statistics—James Sweeney, Arnot; C. D. Willis, Delaware county.

Stenographer—Miss E. M. B. Eisenhart, York.

BUREAU OF RAILWAYS.

Superintendent of Bureau—Theodore B. Klein, Harrisburg.

Assistant Superintendent—W. W. Margaridge, Corry.

Clerks—William A. Neale, Brookville; Thomas Wilson, Philadelphia; Robert J. Henderson, Phoenixville.

Stenographer—Miss Blanche E. Butler, Harrisburg.

LAND OFFICE BUREAU.

Chief Draftsman and Surveyor—J. Sutton Wall, Monongahela county.

Draftsmen—John H. Campbell, Uniontown; William E. Lewis, Radnor; W. A. Moore, Curwensville; George S. Canning, Waterford.

Search Clerk—George F. Ross, Harrisburg.

Assistant Search Clerk—George W. Muse, New Castle.

Bookkeeper—Edward B. Diven, Landisburg.

Compare Clerks—S. H. Lemon, Hollidaysburg; Charles S. Derland, Boiling Springs.

Drafting Clerks—John O. Jackson, Franklin; John C. Gates, Ebensburg; Jacob Lightner, Pittsburgh.

BUREAU OF ASSESSMENTS AND TAXES.

Clerks—James J. Farnan, Chester; James C. Kirk, Washington.

DRAFTING CLERKS AND EMPLOYEES UNDER GENERAL APPROPRIATION ACT.

John Paul Jones, Harrisburg; Ralph C. Benedict, West Springfield; C. T. Ritter, Allentown; N. A. Walker, Ararat; Theodore H. Meminger Pleasant View; J. W. Plannett, Linesville; Miss Katherine L. Cilley, Osceola; T. Glen Myer, Corry; Miss Rose C. De Wald, Hartley Hall; B. F. Africa, Huntingdon; Charles F. Chidsey, Jr., Easton; Dorothea Fahrney, Harrisburg; Harry Partington, Harrisburg; Charles L. Yoder, Harrisburg.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Superintendent—Nathan C. Schaeffer, Lancaster.

Deputy Superintendents—Henry Houck, Lebanon; Archibald D. Glenn, Armstrong county.

Financial Clerk—R. M. McNeal, Harrisburg.

Recording Clerk—M. F. Cass, Elkland.

Statistical Clerk—H. H. Fleisher, Auburn.

Stenographers—Miss Mary Y. McReynolds, Harrisburg; Miss Edith L. Breitinger, Harrisburg.

Messenger—James O. Knauss, Allentown.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Adjutant General—Thomas J. Stewart, Norristown.

Chief Clerk—Benjamin W. Demming, Harrisburg.

Clerks—George C. Kelly, Lewisburg; A. S. Vadakin, Philadelphia; Jacob B. Stauffer, Mechanicsburg.



THEODORE B. KLEIN
DEPUTY SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS



FRANK HALL
DEPUTY CHIEF DEPARTMENT OF MINES



H.A. SURFACE
STATE ZOOLOGIST



DR. BENJ. LEE
ASSISTANT TO COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH



LEWIS E. BEITER
DEPUTY SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH



DR. B. H. WARREN
DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER



ROBERT C. BAIR
CHIEF OF BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS



B.F. MEASEY
CASHIER TREASURY DEPARTMENT



A.L. MARTIN
DEPUTY SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Stenographer and Typewriter—David C. Gotwals, Yerkes.

Messenger—Charles E. Ashenfelter, Mechanicsburg.

Messenger at Flag Room—Enos M. Russell, New Cumberland.

Keeper of State Arsenal—William F. Richardson, Mahanoy City.

Tent Makers—John Gill, Philadelphia; William S. Parkin, Philadelphia.

Employes at State Arsenal—William L. Hicks, Harrisburg; Daniel B. Foote, Erie; Richard W. Hayward, Sr., Philadelphia; George G. Rote, Salona; Harry Miller, Harrisburg; Leo A. Luttinger, Ebensburg; Henry S. Fulmer, Norristown; Theobald S. Patterson, Berlin.

NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Commander-in-Chief—Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker, Harrisburg.

Adjutant General—Brigadier General Thomas J. Stewart, Norristown.

Assistant Adjutant General—Colonel Ezra H. Ripple, Scranton.

Inspector General—Colonel Frank G. Sweeney, Chester.

Judge Advocate General—Colonel Edward Morell, Philadelphia.

Quartermaster General—Colonel Samuel Moody, Pittsburgh.

Assistant Quartermaster General—Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Potter, Jr., Philadelphia.

Commissary General of Subsistence—Colonel Albert J. Logan, Pittsburgh.

Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence—Lieutenant Colonel Horace L. Haldeman, Chickies.

Surgeon General—Joseph K. Weaver, Norristown.

General Inspector of Rifle Practice—Colonel Frank K. Patterson, Pittsburgh.

Chief of Ordnance—Colonel Sheldon Potter, Philadelphia.

AIDES-DE-CAMP.

Lieutenant Colonels—Harry C. Trexler, Allentown; James M. Reid, Connellsburg; Ned Arden Flood, Meadville; Charles C. Pratt, New Milford; Daniel B. Shepp, Philadelphia; Lewis T. Brown, Pittsburgh; Paul S. Reeves, Phoenixville; Walter T. Bradley, Philadelphia; George Brooke, Jr., Birdsboro; Edward R. Chambers, Bellefonte; Homer J. Lindsay, Pittsburgh; James Archbald, Jr., Pottsville; Lewis E. Beitler, Philadelphia.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant Major—John C. Shumberger, Harrisburg.

Quartermaster Sergeant—William L. Hicks, Harrisburg.

Commissary Sergeant—T. Magill Patterson, Pittsburgh.

Ordnance Sergeant—Phillip P. German, Harrisburg.

Chief Musician—Edgar M. Major, Harrisburg.

Color Sergeant—Jacob Greene, Philadelphia.

MAJOR GENERAL COMMANDING.

J. P. S. Gobin, Lebanon.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

First Brigade—John W. Schall, Philadelphia.

Second Brigade—John A. Wiley, Franklin.

Third Brigade—Charles Bowman Dougherty, Wilkes-Barre.

COLONELS.

First Regiment—Wendell P. Bowman, Philadelphia.

Second Regiment—Hamilton D. Turner, Philadelphia.

Third Regiment—William G. Price, Jr., Philadelphia.

Fourth Regiment—Christopher T. O'Neill, Allentown.

Fifth Regiment—Rufus C. Elder, Lewistown.

Sixth Regiment—James B. Coryell, Philadelphia.

Eighth Regiment—Joseph B. Hutchison, Harrisburg.

Ninth Regiment—Frank L. McKee, Plymouth.

Tenth Regiment—James Elder Barnett, Washington.

Twelfth Regiment—Frederick W. Stillwell, Scranton.

Fourteenth Regiment—William E. Thompson, McKeesport.

Sixteenth Regiment—Willis J. Hulings, Oil City.

Eighteenth Regiment—Frank I. Rutledge, Pittsburgh.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Insurance Commissioner—David Martin, Holmesburg.

Deputy Insurance Commissioner—Samuel W. McCulloch, Harrisburg.

Chief Clerk—Wm. H. H. Baker, New Lexington.



JOHN E. FOX
MEMBER NEW STATE CAPITOL DEDICATION COMMISSION



HERMAN P. MILLER
SENATE LIBRARIAN



EDWARD BAILEY
TREASURER-NEW STATE CAPITOL COMMISSION



BROMLEY WHARTON
PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR



LEONARD PEARSON B.S.V.M.D.
STATE VETERINARIAN



THOMAS J. LYNCH
EXECUTIVE CLERK-OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR



JOHN W. MORRISON
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF BANKING



W. F. RICHARDSON
LIEUT. COLONEL-KEEPER OF THE STATE ARSENAL



CHARLES A. GREER
BOND CLERK - TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Clerks—Louis J. McGregor, Hyndman; W. H. Johnston, New Texas; E. O. Pardoe, Camp Hill; Alexander S. Cooper, Harrisburg.

Stenographer—Miss May Jackson, Philadelphia. *Messenger*—Andrew J. Miley, Sr., Philadelphia. *Actuary*—R. E. Forster, Philadelphia.

Chief Examiner—Oscar S. Warne, Norristown.

Assistant Examiner—George N. Twiss, Philadelphia.

Actuary's Clerks—Henry E. Cornog, Philadelphia; W. C. T. Banerlee, Philadelphia; W. O. Kernan, Philadelphia; L. F. Branigan, Philadelphia.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner of Banking—John A. Berkey, Somerset.

Deputy Commissioner—John W. Morrison, Pittsburgh.

Clerks—William Dawson, Scranton; I. K. Reifnyder, Philadelphia; John V. Miller, Lewisburg; John W. Crider, Conneautville.

Stenographer—Miss C. Maude Jones, Philadelphia.

Messenger—Edward L. Jenkins, Lansford.

Examiners—W. H. Smith, Philadelphia; James L. White, Wellsboro; Joseph R. Harrah, Beaver; Joseph S. Riley, Philadelphia; William B. Schaeffer, Bethlehem; Albert L. Taber, Philadelphia; Peter G. Cameron, Wellsboro; E. R. Penrose, Quakertown; Robert Ostermaier, Pittsburgh; Albert Wagner, Elkhorn; John C. McClain, Lancaster; H. A. Groman, Bethlehem; Willits C. Binns, Donora.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Secretary of Agriculture—N. B. Critchfield, Stoystown.

Deputy Secretary and Director of Farmer's Institutes—A. L. Martin, Enon Valley.

Chief Clerk—M. D. Lichliter, Allegheny.

Stenographer—E. C. First, Harrisburg.

Messenger—George F. Barnes, Rossville.

Dairy and Food Commissioner—B. H. Warren, West Chester.

Assistant Dairy and Food Commissioner—Oliver D. Schock, Hamburg.

Clerk—Miss May V. Rhone, Centre Hall.

Messenger—William R. Swartz, Duncannon.

Economic Zoologist—H. A. Surface, State College.

Assistant Economic Zoologist—Norman G. Miller, Marion.

Nursery Inspector—Enos B. Engle, Waynesboro.

Clerk—Alfred F. Satterthwait, Chadd's Ford.

Stenographer—Miss Kathryn P. First, Harrisburg.

Messenger—L. R. White, Jermyn.

State Veterinarian—Leonard Pearson, Philadelphia.

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY.

Commissioner of Forestry—Robert S. Conklin, Columbia.

Deputy Commissioner of Forestry—Irvin C. Williams, Royersford.

Clerks—A. Elwyn Strode, West Chester; George W. Howard, Chester.

DEPARTMENT OF FACTORY INSPECTION.

Factory Inspector—John C. Delaney, Harrisburg.

Chief Clerk—C. V. Hartzell, Harrisburg.

Statistician—John L. Butler, Harrisburg.

Assistant Clerk—Miss Mary Wagner, Harrisburg.

Messenger and Typewriter—J. Pursell Lilly, Marysville.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

Commissioner of Health—Samuel G. Dixon, M. D., Ardmore.

Assistant to Commissioner—Benjamin Lee, M. D., Harrisburg.

Chief Medical Inspector—Fred. C. Johnson, M. D., Bradford.

Secretary to Commissioner—Wilbur Morse, Harrisburg.

Bookkeeper—E. I. Simpson, Philadelphia.

Stenographers—Miss Ivy E. Huber, Harrisburg; Miss Fannie A. Houseknecht, Muncy; Miss Minnie A. Light, Philadelphia.

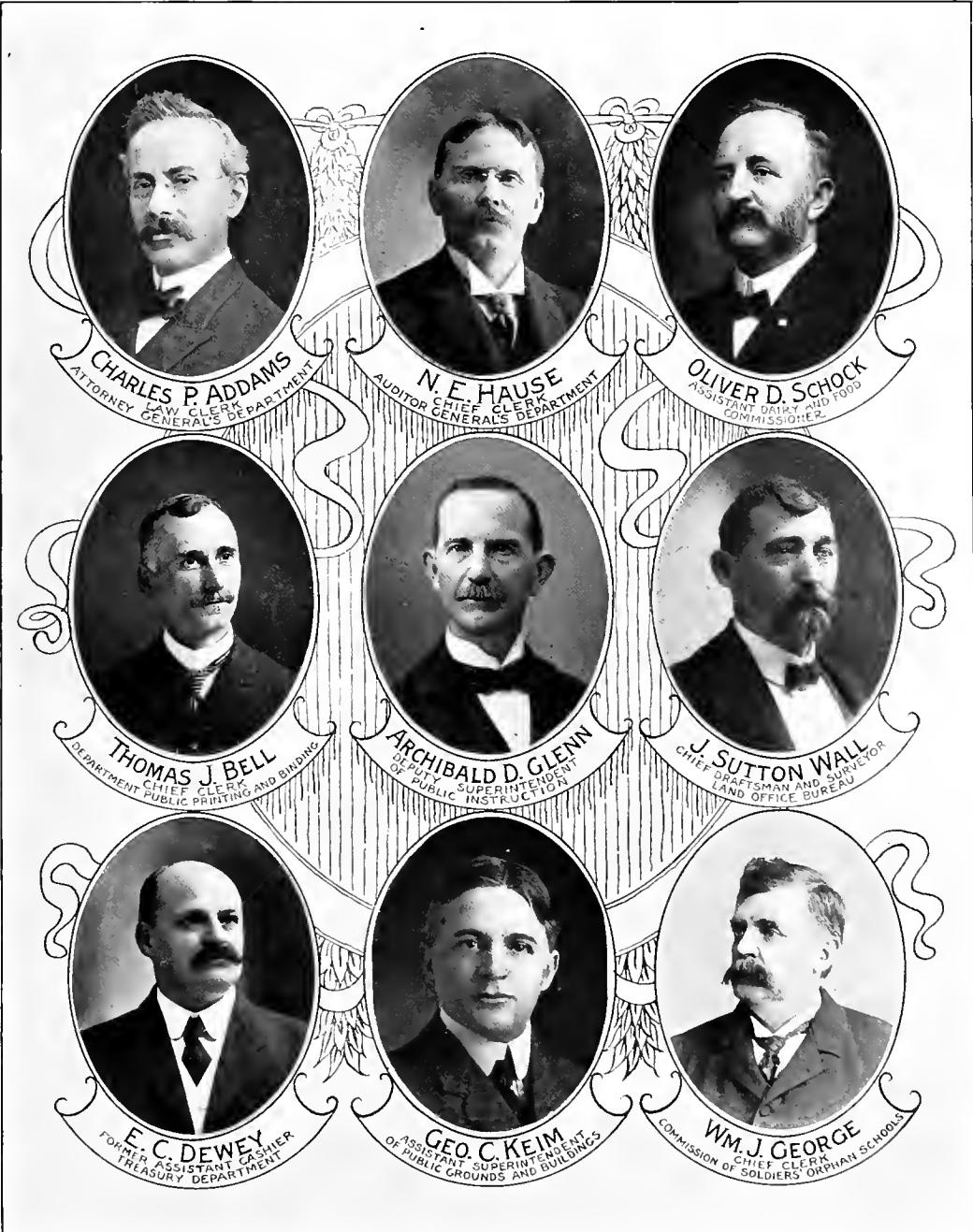
Messenger—Edward F. Eisely, Harrisburg.

SANITARY ENGINEERING DIVISION.

Chief Engineer—F. Herbert Snow, Harrisburg.

Assistant Engineers—F. W. Witherell, Pittsburgh; C. Howe Cummings, Lower Gwynedd.

Draftsman—J. L. Gibbs, Harrisburg.





MINE INSPECTORS, OCT. 4TH, 1906.

Top row from left to right: A. B. Lamb, J. A. O'Donnell, Henry Louttit, C. P. McGregor, J. T. Evans, Hugh McDonald, Frank Hall, Alexander Montieth, D. T. Williams, Joseph Williams, H. D. Johnson, J. J. Walsh, P. C. Fenton.

Second row: Nicholas Evans, T. D. Williams, Roger Hampson, Joseph Knapper, Elias Phillips, J. I. Pratt, T. K. Adams, C. B. Rose, I. G. Roby, C. J. Price, Alexander McCanch, Jr., J. F. Bell, F. W. Cunningham, B. I. Evans.

Lower row: David Young, D. J. Roderick, John Curran, P. J. Moore, P. M. Boyle, James E. Roderick, James Martin, M. J. Brennan, Martin McLaughlin, L. M. Evans, D. T. Davis.

Stenographers—Miss M. Irene Cuenot, Harrisburg; Miss M. Lou Eckels, Carlisle; Miss Jane Gilbert, Harrisburg.

ANTITOXIN DIVISION.

Clerks—Henry W. Peirson, Philadelphia; Miss Mabel F. Potts, Harrisburg.

Stenographer—Miss Agnes Bean, Delphi.

MORBIDITY STATISTICS DIVISION.

Clerks—Miss Mary Harriet Morley, Marysville; Elmer W. Ehler, Harrisburg; Miss Katherine Irene McCalley, Harrisburg; Miss Martha E. McGranagan, Harrisburg.

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS.

State Registrar—Wilmer R. Batt, Harrisburg.

Clerks—Herbert B. Nelson, Philadelphia; Miss Mary Lenore Embick, Boiling Springs.

Stenographers—Miss Erma K. Longenecker, Middletown; Miss Lila H. Conolly, Carlisle; Miss Lillian H. Shaffer, Williamsport; Miss Anna Magdaburg, Ashland.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

Chief of the Department of Mines—James E. Roderick, Hazleton.

Deputy Chief of the Department of Mines—Frank Hall, Huntingdon county.

Chief Clerk—Orson V. Smith, Mansfield.

Clerks—Joseph J. Radziewicz, Shenandoah; James E. Roderick, Jr., Hazleton; J. H. Venn, Shamokin.

Stenographer—Miss Minnie H. Irwin, Harrisburg.

Messenger—Robert J. Nelson, Reading.

STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT.

State Highway Commissioner—Joseph W. Hunter, Jenkintown.

Assistant State Highway Commissioner—Roy D. Beman, Meadville.

Chief Clerk—John S. Neal, Chester.

Bookkeeper—Daniel M. Leedom, Ambler.

Civil Engineers—G. W. Ensign, Meadville; Enos D. Garrett, Downingtown; Charles F. Hamilton, Franklin; Charles W. Bosler, Hollidaysburg; F. F. Hallam, McKeesport; George H. Biles, Philadelphia.

Draftsman—Edward S. Frey, York.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

Superintendent—James M. Shumaker, Johnstown.

Assistant Superintendent and Bookkeeper—George C. Keim, Johnstown.

Storekeeper—John Robinson, Rittenhouse.

Stenographer—Edward E. Jauss, Harrisburg.



C. V. HARTZELL
CHIEF CLERK—DEPARTMENT OF FACTORY INSPECTION



J. N. LANGHAM
CORPORATION DEPUTY AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT



SAMUEL W. McCULLOCH
DEPUTY INSURANCE COMMISSIONER



NORMAN D. GRAY
FIRST ASSISTANT STATE LIBRARIAN



JAMES H. WORDEN
PRESIDENT BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS



ROBERT B. FULTON
ASSISTANT CASHIER—TREASURY DEPARTMENT



DR. FRED. C. JOHNSON
CHIEF MEDICAL INSPECTOR—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH



F. HERBERT SNOW
CHIEF ENGINEER—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH



IRVIN C. WILLIAMS
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF FORESTRY

Watchmen—Samuel M. Simmers, Harrisburg; Daniel F. Graham, Pottstown.

Sergeant of Police—Samuel A. Bookman, York.

Policemen—Edwin M. Householder, Harrisburg; Ferdinand F. Rohm, Patterson; Jacob B. Dock, Wormleysburg; T. C. Reynolds, Reynoldsburg; John J. Casey, Philadelphia; John D. Cameron, Punxsutawney.

Mechanic—S. Frank Westen, Harrisburg.

Gardener—John Loban, Harrisburg.

Assistant Gardener—Morris H. Garvin, Sharon Hill.

Carpenter—Ephraim T. Oswald, Oxford.

Elevatormen—Joseph F. Ripley, Lambs Creek; Job Hart, Wellsboro.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.

Superintendent—A. Nevin Pomeroy, Chambersburg.

Chief Clerk—Thomas J. Bell, Harrisburg.

Clerk—J. W. Harbaugh, Chambersburg.

Messenger—Roscoe C. Astwood, Scranton.

STATE LIBRARY.

Board of Trustees—Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker, Secretary of the Commonwealth Robert McAfee, Attorney General Hampton L. Carson.

State Librarian—Thomas Lynch Montgomery, Philadelphia.

First Assistant—Norman D. Gray, West Chester.

Second Assistant—A. Coleman Sheetz, Harrisburg.

Cataloguer—J. Burns White, Fayetteville.

Clerks—Mrs. R. C. Espy, Harrisburg; Charles H. Forrest, Harrisburg.

Messenger—Joseph Revie, Blossburg.

Stenographer—Miss Martha G. Sober, Harrisburg.

Clerk and Watchman—Theodore Burchfield, Altoona.

DIVISION OF PUBLIC RECORDS.

Advisory Commission—John W. Jordan, Phila-

delphia; Julius F. Sachse, Philadelphia; Frank R. Diffenderfer, Lancaster; Ethan Allen Weaver, Philadelphia; Boyd Crumrine, Washington.

Custodian of the Public Records—Luther R. Kelker, Harrisburg.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE POLICE.

Superintendent of State Police—J. C. Groome, Philadelphia.

Deputy Superintendent of State Police—J. Cheston Morris, Jr., Penlyn.

Clerk and Bookkeeper—John H. Clark, Langhorne.

Stenographer—Allen C. Frazier, Philadelphia.

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES.

FISHERIES COMMISSION.

Commissioner of Fisheries—William E. Meehan, Philadelphia.

Clerk—Barton D. Evans, West Chester.

Stenographer—Miss M. H. Bothwell, Goldsboro.

COMMISSION OF SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' SCHOOLS.

Chief Clerk—William J. George, Harrisburg.

Assistant Clerk—J. Henry Holcomb, Philadelphia.

Stenographer—Harold R. Jauss, Harrisburg.

Male Inspector—S. G. Willauer, West Chester.

Female Inspector—Laura P. Swentzel, Philadelphia.

WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION.

Secretary—Thomas J. Lynch, South Bethlehem.

Engineer—Farley Gannett, Harrisburg.

Clerk and Stenographer—William T. Sheridan, Philadelphia.

GAME COMMISSION.

Secretary and Chief Game Protector—Joseph Kalbfus, Harrisburg.



WILMER R. BATT
STATE REGISTRAR DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH



OSCAR S. WARNE
CHIEF EXAMINER - INSURANCE DEPARTMENT



GUY H. DAVIES
CHIEF CLERK - ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT



EDWARD E. BEIDLEMAN
MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE



ROY D. BEMAN
ASSISTANT STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSIONER



FRANK B. WICKERSHAM
MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE



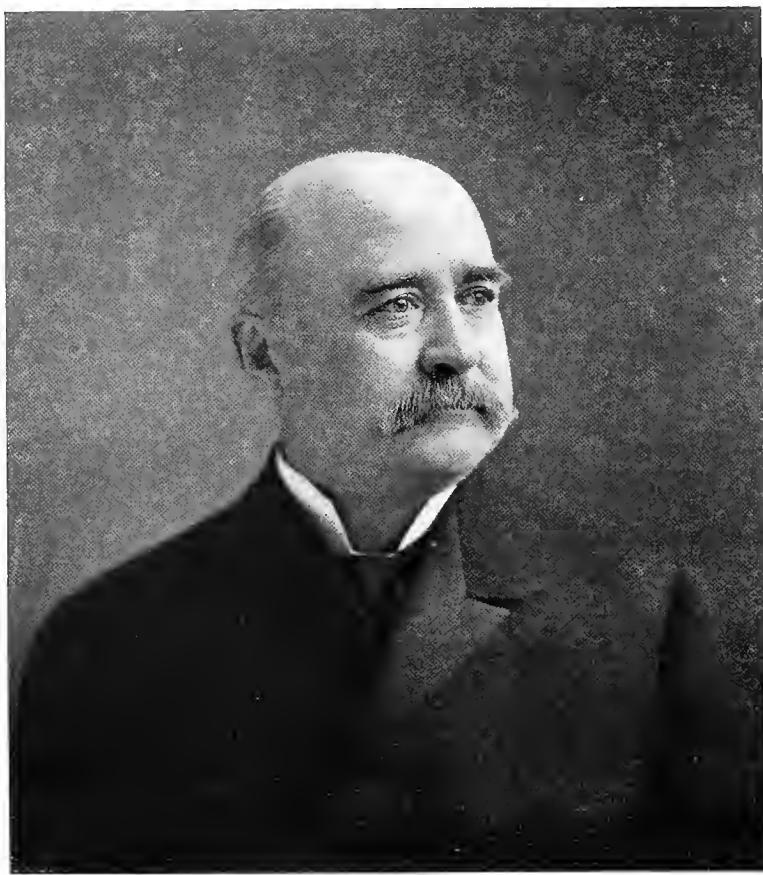
EZRA S. MEALS, M.D.
MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE



JOHN S. NEAL
CHIEF CLERK - STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT



GEORGE S.J. KEEN
MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE



EDWIN S. STUART

GOVERNOR-ELECT.—Born in Philadelphia on December 28, 1853, of Scotch-Irish parentage. Attended the Southwest grammar school until thirteen years old and then went to work for W. A. Leary, proprietor of Leary's Old Book Store, and he has never worked anywhere else.

He was afterward promoted to the position of salesman and then became buyer for the house—was general manager, and in 1876, when only twenty-two years of age and nine years after starting as errand boy, he bought out the business and became the proprietor.

He conducted the business at the old stand, Fifth and Walnut, until 1877, when he moved to Ninth, between Market and Chestnut, his present stand.

He first entered politics in the Garfield campaign in 1880; joined the Young Republicans of Philadelphia; was appointed quartermaster, his duties being those of treasurer; was elected president in 1882 and re-elected every year until 1891.

Mr. Stuart was elected the first president of the

State League of Republican Clubs in 1884 and re-elected in 1885-1886.

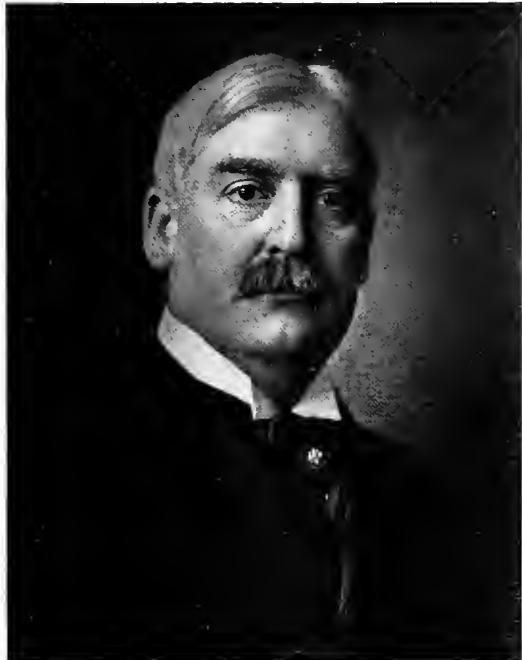
In 1886 he went to select council from the Twenty-sixth ward and three years later was sent back to councils by a unanimous vote.

In 1891 he was unanimously nominated by the Republicans for Mayor of Philadelphia, and was elected by the largest majority ever given to a Mayor up to that time.

He retired from the Mayor's office in 1895 after four years' successful administration, and in 1896 was appointed a member of the Board of City Trusts, afterward succeeding William L. Elkin as chairman of the finance committee.

Twice Mr. Stuart was a member of the Electoral College, casting a vote for James G. Blaine and for William McKinley on his second term. He was president of the Electoral College that elected McKinley and Roosevelt.

He is president of the Union League and a member of the Young Republicans of Philadelphia.



ROBERT S. MURPHY.

June 6, 1906, the Republican Convention met in Harrisburg and Mr. Stuart received the unanimous nomination for Governor and on November 6, 1906, after a spirited campaign, he was elected Governor by a large majority, decisively defeating the Democratic-Lincolnite-Fusion candidate, Lewis Emery, Jr.

ROBERT S. MURPHY,

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR-ELECT.—Born in Louisville, N. Y., October 18, 1861, the son of Francis Murphy, the great temperance advocate; attended school in Portland, Me., Potts Academy, Fryburg, Me., Freeport, Sterling and Abingdon, Ill., and completed his education at Pennington College, Pennington, N. J.

In 1880 located at Johnstown, Pa., and became a student-at-law in the office of Hon. W. Horace Rose; admitted to practice in the courts of Cambria county in 1883 and afterward to the Supreme, Superior and Federal courts.

He was elected district attorney of Cambria county in 1892 and re-elected in 1895. He was the first Republican to hold this office, the county being Democratic by a pronounced majority.

Mr. Murphy has frequently represented his party in State conventions and in 1900 was a delegate from the Twentieth district to the National Re-

pUBLICAN CONVENTION at Philadelphia, where he supported McKinley and Roosevelt.

In 1902 he represented his county in the State Republican Convention, and placed in nomination for Governor the Hon. John P. Elkin, now a Justice of the Supreme Court.

At the Republican State Convention, in Harrisburg, June 6, 1906, Mr. Murphy was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor by acclamation, and he was elected November 6, 1906, by a large majority.

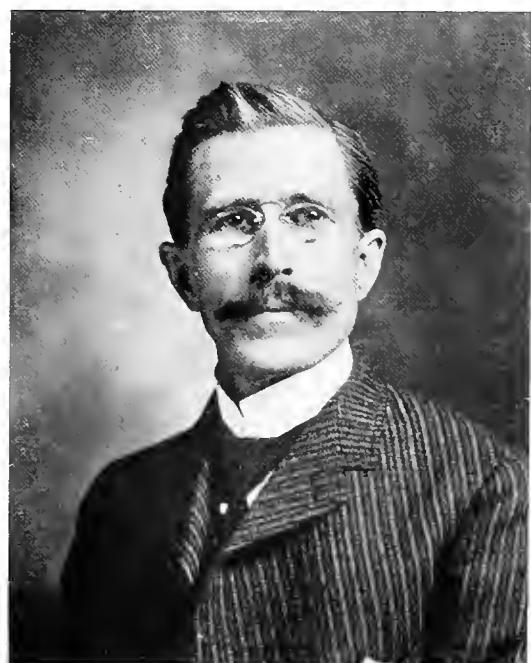
ROBERT K. YOUNG,

AUDITOR GENERAL-ELECT.—Born June 14, 1861, at Wellsboro, Pa.; educated in the public schools of Wellsboro and Concord, N. H.; studied law with Major Geo. W. Merrick, of Wellsboro, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1885.

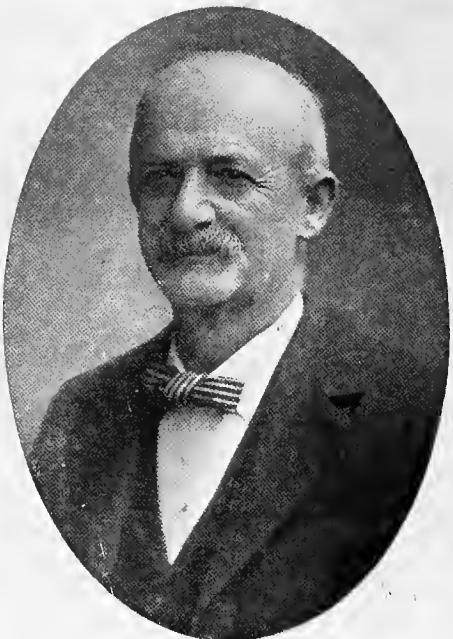
He traveled in Europe in 1885-1886 and formed a law partnership with Major Merrick in 1886, and has been in continuous practice at Wellsboro.

He was elected a justice of the peace in 1889; was a delegate to the Republican State Convention in 1895 and was a member of the State Legislature in 1897-1899 and delegate to the Republican National Convention which nominated Roosevelt in 1902.

Mr. Young is president of the Wellsboro Electric Company; director of the Tioga County Savings



ROBERT K. YOUNG.



HENRY HOUCK

and Trust Company; secretary of the Tioga County Bar Association; librarian of the Tioga County Historical Society and was counsel for the New State Capitol Building Commission.

He was nominated for Auditor General by the Republicans on June 6, 1906 and elected November 6, 1906.

HENRY HOUCK,

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS, ELECT.—Born in Palmyra, Lebanon Co., Penn., March 6, 1836, and educated in public and private schools. Studied Latin and Greek for two years. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Franklin and Marshall College. In 1859 he was appointed superintendent of Lebanon county, and was elected to the same office in 1860, 1863, 1866. Later Dr. J. P. Wickersham tendered him an important position in the State School Department of Public Instruction, which position he has filled up to this time. Mr. Houck was twice chairman of the executive committee of the State Teachers' Association and in 1872 presided at its annual meeting in Philadelphia, lectured in every town and city in Pennsylvania, and in addition to this has conducted institutes in many States. He is not only in demand for addresses on educational topics in Pennsylvania, but calls have come to him from dif-

ferent States of the Union asking him to give the benefit of his extensive experience as a promoter of practical education. Two years ago he made a tour of Porto Rico for the purpose of inquiring into the educational features of the United States possession.

This is the thirty-sixth year he has filled the position of Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction of Pennsylvania. As a testimonial of their appreciation of his substantial work in promoting the interests of education in Pennsylvania the school teachers of the State, in 1904, raised a fund to send Mr. Houck to the Holy Land, which he covered in a tour of several months.

He was nominated by the Republicans for Secretary of Internal Affairs in June, 1906, and elected in November, 1906.

THE HENRY-BONNARD BRONZE COMPANY.

Bronze Work.—The Henry-Bonnard Bronze Company, Art Founders, is the greatest bronze company in the United States, and there are very few that can compare with it anywhere. It is owned by U. S. Senator W. A. Clark, of Montana, was established in 1871, and has a magnificent new and complete plant at Washington and Hartford avenues, Mt. Vernon, New York, removing from New York city last May. This company has made some of the finest bronzes in the world, but its crowning feat was the fashioning and casting of the three bronze doors on the new Capitol, an achievement that is ranked amongst the great art castings of the world. It has made the splendidly beautiful bronze work for the mansion of Senator William A. Clark, in New York, and cast the Ward statue of Washington in front of the sub-treasury, New York. The Astor Memorial bronze portals on Trinity church are the work of this firm, requiring over eight tons of solid bronze. In 1900 some of its work shown at the Paris exposition included a colossal figure of "Pan," by George Gray Barnard; the heroic equestrian figure of Washington, and the life-size portrait statue of Maude Adams, cast from 812 pounds of pure gold, the value of which was \$110,000. The bronze work executed by the firm for the new Capitol is the finest in the country, and was done under the direction of the best bronze expert in the country, Mr. Eugene F. Aucaigne.

They have cast all the railings, standards and chandeliers, and also all the bronze work for the post office and treasury department of the Capitol, also the statue of Miss Penn surmounting the dome. See Illustrations on pages 10, 12, 34, and 50.



JOSEPH M. HUSTON

JOSEPH M. HUSTON,

ARCHITECT OF THE NEW STATE CAPITOL.—Born in the Eighteenth ward of Philadelphia, and attended school until he was thirteen; soon after he learned the trade of sign painting, and then as a natural selection he turned to the study of architecture. Ten years followed in the offices of architects, during which time he distinguished himself as a draughtsman. In 1888 he entered Princeton University, and the following year, during the summer months, he went through Europe on a sketching tour. At Princeton he won three gold medals for oratory. In 1892 he graduated as a Bachelor, and three years later became a Master of Art. Then he became the architect again. He rendered valuable assistance in the erection of Broad Street Station, and in the great Reading Terminal. He designed the Witherspoon building, one of the best appointed and most complete of its kind in the country, and the famous Court of Honor through which President McKinley passed at the time of his visit after the Spanish War, during the memorial Peace Jubilee. This feat alone revolutionized the architecture of pageantry, and gave birth to many other decorative sculptors elsewhere, of which the Dewey Arch in New York is an example. He designed the Philadelphia Building at the Charlestown Exposition. The greatest stepping stone in his life occurred when he was brought into further prom-

inence by the adoption of his plans for the building of the new State Capitol, at Harrisburg, after a spirited contest in which many of the most prominent architects in the State had taken part.

WOODBURY GRANITE COMPANY.

Granite Work.—The Woodbury Granite Company, of Hardwick, Vt., which furnished the granite for the exterior of the new Capitol, the handsomest granite in any public building in the United States, has the largest and most complete granite manufacturing plant in the country, and it is well known and admitted that its quarry at Woodbury is the largest and best of any. It owns and operates in connection with the granite plant an independent railroad with fifteen miles of tracks, which operates between the quarries at Woodbury, Vt., and the cutting plant at Hardwick, Vt. It has its own special mountain climbing engines, freight cars, etc., and the most up-to-date derrick machinery, including air for drill as well as for operating the large hoisting machines. The company also owns a plant and quarry at Bethel, Vt., where it quarries and manufactures Hardwick white granite, admittedly the whitest granite known, and selected by the architects of the mammoth union station at Washington, D. C., as the best that could be procured anywhere.

The contract for the entire granite work of the new Capitol was to be cut complete in twenty-four months, but as a matter of fact it was cut and delivered in twenty-two months, the quickest time ever made on a contract of anything like this size in granite, a contract that is believed up to this time to be the largest ever given. There were many difficult points to overcome besides that of quick delivery, among these the cutting and quarrying of thirty-two monoliths twenty-nine feet two inches long, and three feet ten inches in diameter, but all were delivered within contract time, a most creditable piece of work. These were quarried and cut complete in less than ten months, record time, and all with special machinery made for the purpose. The job required practically four hundred thousand feet of granite, and necessitated an output of a thousand feet a day. A commission that recently visited the Capitol with a view to letting a big contract reported that it was the most satisfactory piece of granite work they had inspected. During the time the company was working on the contract for the new Capitol it employed directly and indirectly on that one job at the various plants from 750 to 850 men, all skilled in their particular callings.

See Illustrations on pages 2 and 10.



STANFORD B. LEWIS

STANFORD B. LEWIS,

ARCHITECT.—Born near Charlottesville, Va., in 1869. Was educated in private, public and technical schools of that State. Went north in 1887 and secured a position with Furness, Evans and Company, the well-known firm of architects of Philadelphia, Pa. In 1895 he became associated with Joseph M. Huston in the practice of architecture, supervising the erection of many large buildings in Philadelphia and has devoted his entire time to the erection of the Capitol building during the past five years.

KELLER-PIKE COMPANY.

Power Plant and Electrical Equipment.—The building is equipped with a thoroughly up-to-date plant for electric lighting and power and all of the electrical devices such as telephones, messenger calls, signal systems, etc., which have become a necessity in a modern executive building of this kind. All of this work was installed by the Keller-Pike Company, of Philadelphia.

The Generating Plant consists of four units of 150 kilowatts each. The engines in these units are of the high speed automatic cut off type, built by the Harrisburg Foundry and Machine Company and are of the Fleming Side Crank type with

cylinders 19 inches in diameter and 18 inch stroke. Each engine is directly connected to a multi-polar generator of the direct current type of a capacity of 150 kilowatts at 230 volts. These four generators, which were built by the C. & C. Electric Company, of Garwood, N. J., as well as the engines to which they are coupled are shown on page 83. These machines are of the newest type and have given excellent service since they were put in operation a little over a year ago. During that time, owing to the building which was in progress, and the large amount of temporary wiring which was required, the conditions have often been most severe, but there has never been an interruption in the service since the plant was started.

The white marble Switch Board, shown on page 84 is of unique design. Instead of the usual complement of straight panels, the center one is made in the form of a keystone to represent the State of Pennsylvania. On the Keystone panel are mounted the pressure gauges for both steam and electricity. The next panel to the left marked "Street" contains a volt meter and switch and two double throw switches, through which the entire current passes, the upper one being for power and the lower for lighting. These switches are so constructed that the entire load or either the light or the power load may be thrown either on the generating plant or on the street connection to the Harrisburg Central Station. As the switches are shown in the picture both the light and power load are on the generators. The next four panels, marked "1," "2," "3," "4," are for the four generators, which are connected to them by means of lead encased cables of 1,200,000 circular mils diameter, carried in concrete ducts in the floor of the engine room. Each of these four panels contains an illuminated dial ammeter of the Weston type, three pole dynamo switch, field regulator and double pole circuit breaker of the I. T. E. type. The two blank panels on the extreme left are intended as generator panels for two additional units to be installed in connection with the exterior illumination at some future time. The first panel to the right of the keystone contains all of the switches for the power circuits, i. e., for the ventilating motors in the various parts of the building. It contains a wattmeter of the Thompson recording type for measuring the power consumed on these circuits. The next panel contains the switches for the night circuits and a recording wattmeter to measure the total current consumed on the lighting circuits. The four panels marked "Interior" contain the switches feeding the various centers of distribution throughout the building. To the extreme



GEORGE F. PAYNE

right one blank panel is left for the switches to control the outside lighting circuits.

The distribution of current throughout the building is on the two wire system at 220 Volts. There are in all 61 centers or panel boards in the building from which the branch circuits are carried to the lights. On page 87 is shown one of these panel boards which are constructed of white marble in sheet iron boxes. The usual construction with marble linings forming a gutter covered by a hard wood trim is adhered to. The doors are made with heavy plate glass panels. All wires are rubber insulated and carried in loricated iron conduits.

It was the original intention to install in the building three independent systems of telephones. As the needs of the various departments became better known, however, it was evident that these independent systems of telephones would not cover the service desired, and, after considering other methods of telephone communication, it was finally decided to omit all of these systems and to substitute therefor a long distance connection in every room which required telephone service of any kind. The system was installed in iron conduit for a total of 327 rooms and later it was duplicated so that each room has not only the Bell telephone services but also that of the independent companies, known in that territory as the United Telephone and Telegraph Company. Each company will install a switch board of ample capacity, in a room which has been assigned

for that purpose, known as the Electrical Bureau, on the first floor of the building.

Messenger calls for both the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Company have been installed in every important room in the building, there being 278 call boxes for each company throughout the building. The wiring for this is also carried in iron conduit.

The signal system comprises push buttons on each desk in both the Senate and House indicating on annunciators located in the ante rooms. In addition to this there is a system of call bells in all of the committee rooms so arranged that they may be operated simultaneously by the clerks of the Senate and House when sessions are called to order.

GEORGE F. PAYNE,

BUILDER OF THE STATE CAPITOL.—He is the senior member of the firm of George F. Payne and Company, of Philadelphia. Soon after he completed his apprenticeship as a carpenter he entered business for himself.

In 1881 the present firm was formed, Chas. G. Wetter, also of Philadelphia, becoming associated with Mr. Payne. In his younger days Mr. Payne was an enthusiastic guardsman and went through the Pittsburgh riots of 1877, as a member of the famous Washington Grays, a well known Philadelphia artillery corps.

The following examples of the firm's work will give a comprehensive idea of the training and experience which found its culmination in the great Capitol Building in this city.

Bullitt building 133-37 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

Crozer building, 1420 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

United Gas Improvement Company building, Broad and Arch streets, Philadelphia.

Professional building, 1831-33 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Perry building, Sixteenth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

Lorraine Hotel, Broad and Fairmont avenue, Philadelphia.

Academy of Natural Sciences, Nineteenth and Race streets, Philadelphia.

Widener Memorial Home, York Road above Logan, Philadelphia.

Wistar Institute, Thirty-sixth and Spruce streets, Philadelphia.

St. Joseph's Academy, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

Carnegie Library, State College, Pennsylvania.
Auditorium building, State College, Pennsylvania.

Dormitory building, State College, Pennsylvania.
Agricultural building, State College, Pennsylvania.

House of Refuge buildings, Glen Mills, Penn.
P. A. B. Widener residence, Ashburne, Penn.
Wm. L. Elkins residence, Ashbourne, Pennsylvania.

John Gribbel residence, Wyncote, Pennsylvania.
Wm. C. Bullitt residence, Devon, Pennsylvania.
George A. Huhn residence, Sixteenth and Walnut streets, Philadelphia.

E. J. Berwind residence, Newport, Rhode Island.
W. Storrs Wells residence, Newport, Rhode Island.

Edward C. Knight residence, Newport, Rhode Island.

Martin Maloney residence, Spring Lake, New Jersey.

Maloney Memorial Chapel, Spring Lake, New Jersey.

HARRISBURG FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS.

Engines.—Among the most interesting and important features of the Capitol building is the electric light plant.

This consists of four engines designed to drive electric generators, whose armatures are directly attached to the engine shafts. The engines are of the horizontal automatic, self-lubrication, piston valve type, operating at 225 revolutions per minute, and each rated at 225 nominal indicated horsepower.

The engines were built by the Harrisburg Foundry and Machine Works, of Harrisburg, Pa.

In the selection of engines it was necessary to consider carefully those qualities that would secure compactness, quiet operation, close regulation and efficient service. Reference to illustration of engine room on page 83 will make evident how successfully one of these requirements has been fulfilled, notably, compactness, since approximately 1,000 horsepower of engines producing electric light and power have been installed within a space of less than forty feet square and, as shown, without crowding.

The most discriminating observer would not withhold commendation of those responsible for the design and installation of this machinery, which certainly meets all the requirements of the exacting service of the combined power and lighting load.



CHARLES G. WETTER,

MEMBER OF FIRM OF GEO. F. PAYNE AND COMPANY.—Was born in the Eighteenth ward of Philadelphia, March 15, 1853, and attended the public schools of that city. He is well and favorably known in the building trade and has been a partner of Mr. Payne for the past twenty-five years. The firm is known as George F. Payne and Company, carpenters and builders, with offices at No. 401-9 South Juniper street, Philadelphia. The more prominent buildings constructed by this firm—notably the new State Capitol building at Harrisburg—are monuments of their skill and enterprise.

PENN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

Steel Fixtures and Furnishings.—The Penn Construction Company of Marietta, Pa., the selling agents for the Art Metal Construction Company, of Jamestown, N. Y., furnished and erected the metallic furniture in all of the offices of the new State Capitol.

This is the largest factory in the world engaged exclusively in this business, and no other could produce furniture of this character.

They design and contract for the complete equipment of public buildings, banks, libraries, etc. See Illustrations on pages 35 and 89.

THE ROBERT C. FISHER COMPANY.

Interior Marble Work.—The grand stairway, marble columns, and all the beautiful marble work in the House of Representatives and Senate and throughout the building was furnished by The Robert C. Fisher Company of New York city. They were established in 1830 and are incorporated with Edward B. Tompkins as president and Robert C. Fisher as secretary and treasurer.

They are importers and workers in foreign and domestic marbles, Venetian and Roman mosaics, and are lessees of the Royal Irish Green Marble Quarries, Connemara, Ireland, and are the sole American representatives of "Marmor, Limited," Marble Quarries of Penteli, Paros, Mani, Skyros, Argos, Tinos, Karystos, etc., in Greece.

See Illustrations pages 17, 18, 19, and 21.

D. A. MACGREGOR & BRO.

Interior Decorating, Painting and Glass.—All the interior decorating, painting and glass was furnished by the old established firm of D. A. MacGregor & Bro., of Philadelphia.

CHAS. J. FIELD'S SONS.

Hardware.—The hardware for the new State Capitol building was furnished by the firm of Chas. J. Field's Sons, Philadelphia, by contract with Geo. F. Payne & Co., the builders. The hardware was manufactured by Sargent & Co., of New Haven, Conn., one of the foremost manufacturers of architectural hardware in the United States. This hardware was specially made for this building from special designs and drawings of the architect, Mr. Jos. M. Huston. The various schools of architecture, in the special portions of the building, were classically followed out in the many special designs of the architect.

The firm of Chas. J. Field's Sons, successors to their father, Chas. J. Field, is one of the oldest concerns in the State, established in 1852.

Their thorough knowledge and long experience in the hardware business was a great assistance to the architect in completing this very necessary part of the building.

The Messrs. Field are not only masters of architectural hardware, but have a large trade in railroad, United States Government, municipal and contractors' supplies of all kinds.



SAMUEL B. RAMBO

SAMUEL B. RAMBO,

SUPERINTENDENT OF CONSTRUCTION FOR GEORGE F. PAYNE & CO.—Born in Elkton, Maryland, October 21, 1863; served an apprenticeship at the carpenter trade at Wilmington, Delaware; moved to Philadelphia and entered the employ of George F. Payne and Company, November, 1884.

MORSE, WILLIAMS & COMPANY.

Elevator Installation.—In the equipment of elevator service for the State Capitol, evidence of careful selection is manifest in the completeness of detail for each elevator, in the construction of the requisite machinery for their operation, and in which auxiliary appurtenances for safe and rapid transportation of passengers to and from the different floors have also been included. The most conspicuous feature in the installation is probably the handsome design and artistic workmanship displayed in the elevator cars, and which is certainly in harmony with the quiet dignity characteristic of this building. No effort seems to have been spared, either by the architects, engineers or manufacturers to provide reliable elevator service, and an installation practically perfect in all of its parts.

The elevators, of which there are eight, conveniently distributed in the building, are operated under

the hydro-pneumatic system. The pumping plant comprises steam and air pumps, air receiving tanks, pressure and discharge tanks, pressure indicators, and automatic governors, together with the hydraulic engines of the well known horizontal multiple geared type, and connected together with suitable piping and valves, are located in the basement of the building. Two compound steam pumps of standard pattern, economizing the steam consumption, provide water under pressure for the regular elevator service. An interesting feature of these pumps is their automatic action or control by which steam is admitted and shut off in accordance with the requirements of the service. The variation of the pressure in the tanks below normal, acting upon the governors performs this function, and these in conjunction with the safety valves placed upon the discharge of each pump, appear to act as the watch dogs of the system to prevent dangerous accumulation of pressure above normal in the pressure tanks.

A high pressure pumping engine is also included, by which in pumping direct into one of the hydraulic engines, heavy loads such as safes can be raised to any floor of the building. Two air pumps are installed in series, so that should it at any time be found necessary, the air under pressure can be supplied direct to the pressure tanks. The hydraulic engines placed upon a foundation of masonry are provided with an approved type of operating and independent automatic terminal stop valve, which together with buffers and the general massive construction of the engines, are well calculated to give efficient and reliable service. The pressure tanks from which the hydraulic engines take their supply of water under pressure while lifting the elevator cars are made of steel of substantial and approved construction. All wire ropes in use are of Roebling standard make. Each elevator car is connected to one of the hydraulic engines, exclusive of ropes used for counterbalancing, by four lifting ropes having a combined ultimate tensile strength of from 50 to 72,000 pounds, from which it is apparent that danger of accident from the parting of any rope is practically eliminated, that the effect of destructive wear has been generously provided for and been reduced to a minimum. Each elevator car aside from the safety device upon the hydraulic engines already mentioned, is provided with two distinct types of safety devices to prevent accidents due to dangerous acceleration of car speed. A friction brake is located under the platform, actuated by centrifugal governors located at the top of each hatchway, will stop the descending car without shock or jar, and without danger to any occupant in transit should the car from any cause have an accelerated and un-



CHARLES F. PARSONS

safe velocity. Another safety device performing the same function consists of two groups of parts. One group is attached to the under side of the platforms, and another group of parts is suspended on each side of the car from the top to the bottom of the hatchway. The parts attached to the platforms include a set of oscillating dogs actuated by a governor. These dogs are designed to engage with the retarding plates forming a part of the second group suspended at each side of the car. The retarding plates are distributed at various elevations in the hatchway and in the normal running of the elevator cars are out of reach of the engaging dogs; should the cars however from any cause whatever exceed a predetermined speed, the dogs are automatically actuated by their respective speed governors to engage the retarding plates, and in conjunction with same will bring the cars to a gradual and easy stop.

The method of control directly in the hands of the elevator conductor is of the well known wheel type. This device gives the conductor direct and perfect control of the cars at the different floors, stopping and starting the cars in motion without any discomfort to the passengers in transit, and absolute control while passengers are admitted and discharged to and from the elevator. All the elevators are also provided with a complete annunciator system so that a passenger may call an elevator to any floor desired. The elevators and all their appurtenances have been furnished and installed by

Morse Williams & Company of Philadelphia, a firm well known throughout the country for the high character of their products. In fact it is believed that a better equipment could not have been provided. The installation representing a product of manufacture with factories giving employment to approximately five hundred hands, and located within the State, it constitutes a permanent exhibit of enterprise upon which the State of Pennsylvania and the manufacturers alike are to be congratulated.

See Illustration on page 16.

CHARLES F. PARSONS.

Charles F. Parsons, who erected the stone work of the new State Capitol at Harrisburg, Pa., was born in London, England, April 4, 1869. He is a contractor for construction in stone.

See Illustrations on pages 2 and 10.

BUEHLER & LAUTER.

Exterior Architectural Carving and Modeling and Casting.—Buehler & Lauter, New York City, did the following work at the Pennsylvania State Capitol: The exterior architectural carving; modeling and casting for interior plaster decoration; modeling for wood work; modeling for marble carving, and modeling for bronze standards and chandeliers in House and Senate.

See Illustrations on pages 44 and 45.

JOHN H. SANDERSON.

Furniture, Electroliers, Carpets and Rugs—The beautiful carpets and rugs, the magnificent electroliers and the handsome and substantial furniture throughout the building were furnished by John H. Sanderson, Philadelphia.

See Illustrations on pages 30, 39, 48.

A. WILT & SONS.

Interior Wood Work and Cabinet Work.—A. Wilt & Sons, Philadelphia, manufacturers and general woodworkers. Interior cabinet work for all kinds of buildings a specialty. This is the oldest firm in this line in Philadelphia. Business was established in 1844 by Thomas G. Cogill. In 1855 Thomas G. Cogill and Alpheus Wilt formed the partnership of Cogill & Wilt. In 1864 the firm became A. Wilt and Son. In 1885 the firm became A. Wilt & Sons, and since the decease of Alpheus



JOHN F. WILT

Wilt in 1896 the old firm name of A. Wilt & Sons has been continued. The individual members of the firm are John F. Wilt, born in 1840, Philadelphia; Chas. H. Wilt, born in 1847, Philadelphia; Elmer D. Wilt, born in 1856, Philadelphia. Have furnished the work for many notable buildings and dwellings in Philadelphia and vicinity, some of which are: Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.; dwellings for E. Burgess Warren, Twentieth and Walnut streets, Philadelphia; Presbyterian Board of Publication Building, Philadelphia; Roman Catholic church and college buildings, Villa Nova, Pa.; Drexel Building, Philadelphia; Roman Catholic Church of the Gesu and college buildings, Philadelphia; Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Philadelphia; Arcade Office building, Philadelphia; Roman Catholic Church of St. Thomas, Philadelphia; Trinity College, Washington, D. C.; Perry building, Philadelphia; Majestic Apartment Hotel, Philadelphia, and St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Pittsburgh, Pa. The more recent, the new State Capitol building, Harrisburg, Pa., including the fitting up of the House and Senate Chambers, the Supreme and Superior Court Rooms, the House and Senate Caucus Rooms, the Treasury Department Rooms, and many of the rooms of the Heads of Departments all in mahogany, also the Grand Executive Reception Room in English oak.

See Illustrations on pages 28, 30, 38, and 48.

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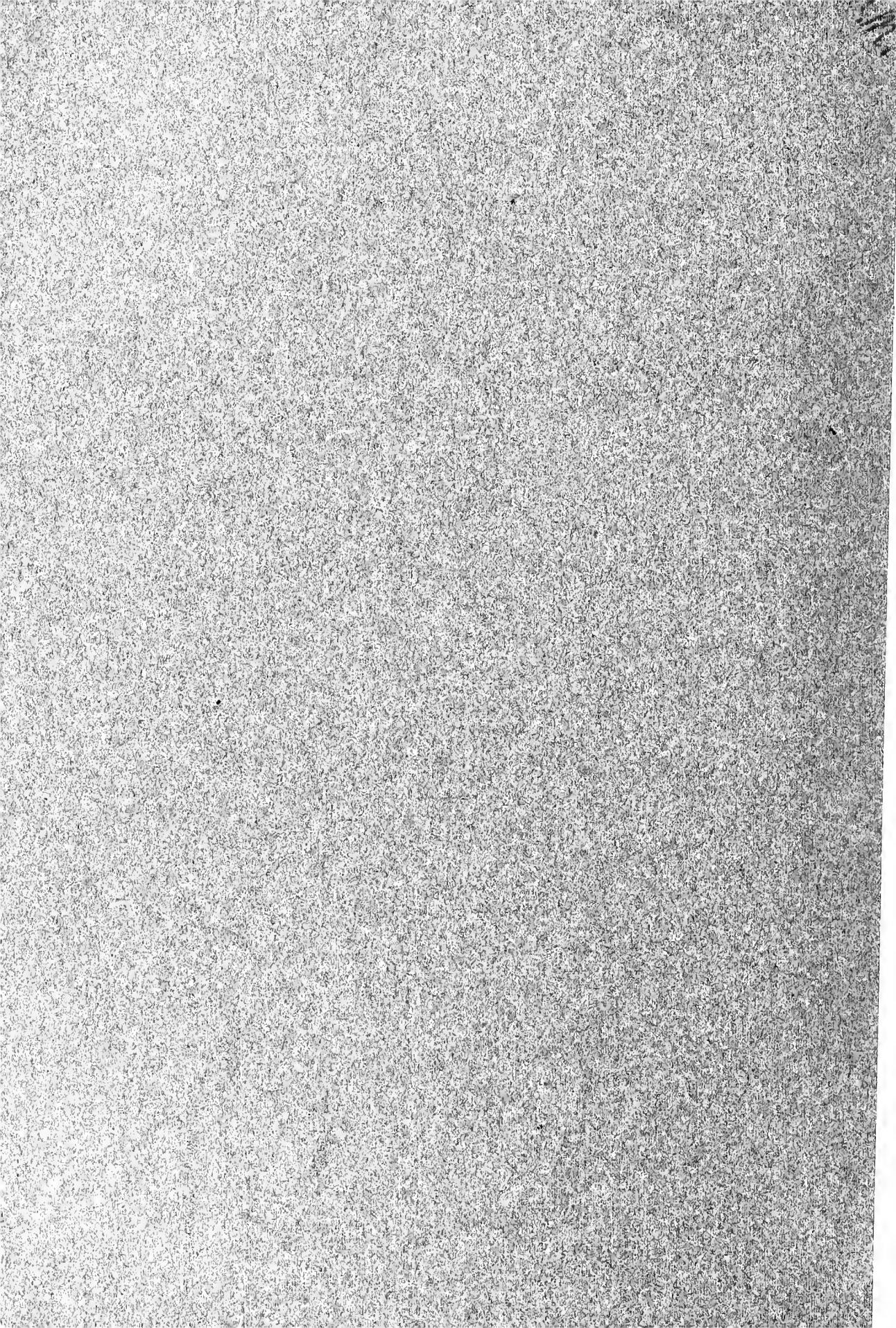


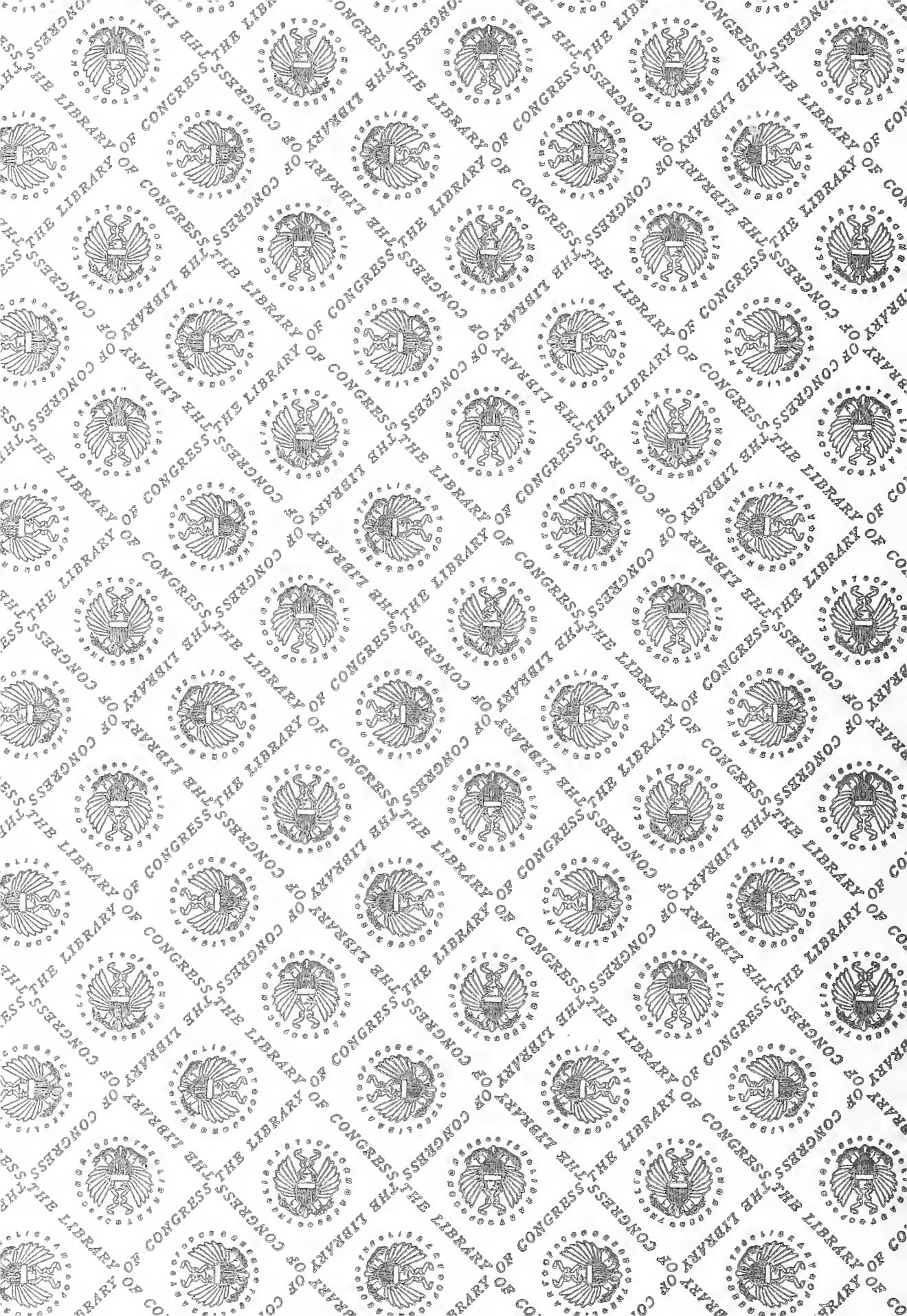
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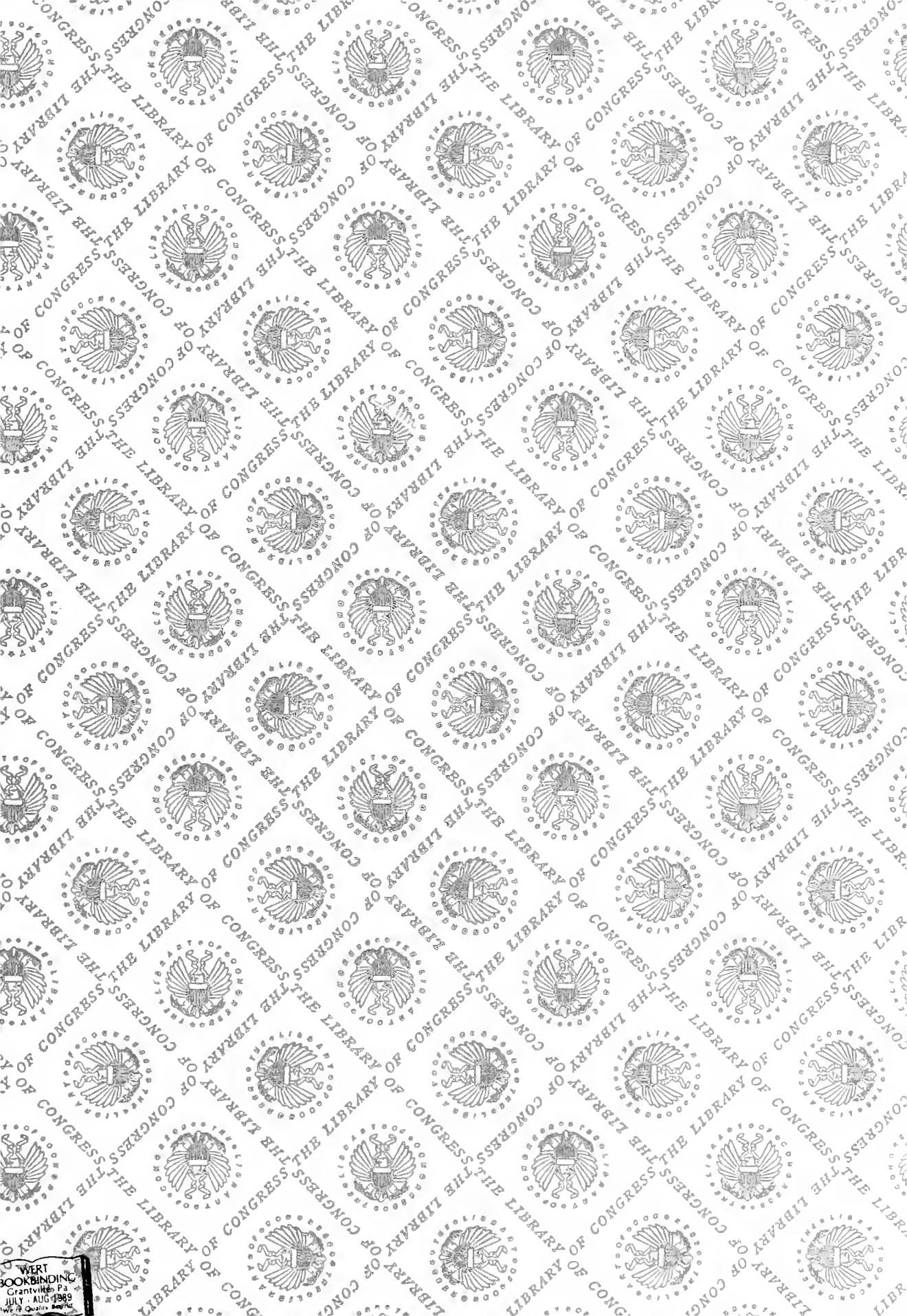
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